The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Memphis exposition closed last Saturday night, after a successful season.

—The fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club commences on December 1st.

—The United States and Mexican Commissioners expect to close their work by the 1st of February.

—The Austrian and Russian Governments have agreed to appoint a joint commission to define their boundaries.

—At Cheyenne, Wy., Mary Harvey was horribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, from the effects of which she died.

—Information from Texas says thirty days of fine weather last month added 60,000 bales to the cotton crop of that State, worth $3,000,000.

—The thirteen negroes on trial in the United States Court in Cairo for mutiny on the steamer James Howard last spring, were discharged on Saturday.

—T. T. Broocks, the late President of the Merchants National Bank of Petersburg, Va., is on trial on a charge of embezzling from $30,000 to $40,000.

—The schooner William Howe, with wheat from Chicago for Kingston, went ashore on Snake Island shoal on Saturday, but was subsequently floated.

—Official returns thus far received of the vote at the State election in New York on the constitutional amendments, indicate their adoption by at least 100,000 majority.

—Among the arrivals in Washington on Saturday were Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Sandwich Islands, and H. A. P. Carter, special commissioner.

—In Cincinnati, on Sunday afternoon, the American Express Company was robbed of a safe containing, it is supposed, five or six thousand dollars, in broad daylight.

—E. St. Julien Cox announces that he will contest the seat of H. B. Strait, elected to Congress in the Second Minnesota District, but declines to state the grounds of the contest.

—The Chicago extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having been completed, regular trains between Chicago and Baltimore will commence running on November 16.

—A report has reached San Antonio, Texas, that sixty Indians are raiding in Kerr county, stealing horses and cattle. When last heard from they were on Johnson's Creek.

—Catharine Schele, aged 82 years, living in Ft. Wayne, was attacked with heart disease last Friday night. She died very suddenly. She had been in the best of health up to this time.

—The vice Consul of Venezuela received at New York information of the safe arrival at Carracas of the bronze statue of Bolivar, supposed to have been lost at sea on a German vessel.

—At a fire in East Thirty-eighth street, New York, on Saturday evening, a child and an old woman were suffocated, and two persons were seriously injured while escaping from the flames.

—The steamship Darien cleared from New Orleans on the 11th with 2,254 bales of cotton for Hamburg. She is now lying at Magnolia plantation, fifty miles below that city, with the cotton on fire.

—Renfrae and Bullock, the Sumter (Ala.) county prisoners, sent to the Mobile jail on a charge of violation of the Enforcement act, were admitted to bail on a joint bond of $12,000 by United States Judge Wood.

—A fire in Danville, Va., last Saturday night, destroyed the Roanoak Smoking Tobacco Works, Ramey's machine shops and box factory, and Crews & Rodenheizen's flouring mills. The total loss is $100,000.

—It is rumored that the difficulty between the Russian Government and the Grant locomotive works at Paterson, N. J. has been adjusted and work will be resumed at once.

—A farmer of Jackson township, near Ft. Wayne, named Julius Voiral, while digging a well on his farm, received a blow from a brick which fell from the top of the well, inflicting injuries which caused death in two hours.

—Accounts from Virginia say in almost every direction in the Dismal Swamp and environs fires which originated almost a month ago by the drought are burning with alarming rapidity, and valuable timber lands are a prey to the flames.

—Speaker Blaine has written a letter to the Portland (Maine) *Press*, in response to a paragraph mentioning him as a possible candidate for Senator, in which he states decidedly that he should under no circumstances accept the Senatorship.

—The Cheap Transportation Association met in New York on Saturday, and advocated the building of a double track freight line between that city and Chicago, and congratulated the people of the Baltimore & Ohio road on refusing to enter into the trunk line combination.

—Indian Agent Savage has forwarded a petition to the President, signed by Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and the principal chiefs of the Sioux Nation, asking for the pardon of Tousant Kensler, a noted half-breed murderer, who is now in jail in Cheyenne, sentenced to be hung on the 19th inst.

—Michael Hayes, the principal witness in the safe burglary conspiracy case, in Washington, arrested last Friday on a charge of perjury, and committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail, was released on Saturday in $3,000, Columbus Alexander and Horace S. Johnson going on the bond.

—The steamer Falcon, plying between Baltimore and Charleston, came in collision last Friday night in Chesakeake Bay with the steamer Louisiana, from New York, and the latter sank. The Falcon took off the passengers, crew, baggage and some of the furniture of the Louisiana, and returned to Baltimore. The Louisiana belonged to the Bay Line, and was valued at $150,000. There was no insurance.

—The New York *Herald's* New Orleans special says: Ex-Governor Wells says he has official knowledge that additional Federal troops have been ordered to New Orleans, and intimates that in Congressional districts where the Returning Board discovers informalities in the election, they will decline a certificate to either candidate, leaving the Government to order a new election within thirty days.

—The committee of creditors of Jay Cooke & Co have issued a notice of a meeting to be held on Dec. 1st, when they will present a schedule of assets, and then proceed to declare a dividend in cash. The commitee will continue in session from to-day until Dec. 12, during which time any creditor can be heard by the committee who may have any suggestions to make in the matter of the estate or accounts, or objections to submit to claims against the estate.

—A Boston dispatch says the firm of Kilham, Land & Co., ship brokers, has been somewhat embarrassed of late on account of the general depression of freights and shipping. They have informally asked an extension of eighteen months and two years, which it is understood the creditors are disposed to extend. The assets of the firm are estimated by themselves at $650,000, and their liabilities at $400,000. Other firms in the shipping business are said to be also embarrassed.

—The Louisiana Returning Board met on Saturday and commenced canvassing the city vote. They made but little progress. Gen. James Longstreet, who has been ill for some time, tendered his resignation as a member of the Returning Board. He will be succeeded by J. M. Sandige, a Conservative. But two polls of the First ward were canvassed. In the first box some irregularities were discovered. It was finally laid aside, and poll number two taken up, at the completion of which the Board adjourned till to-day.

—A case involving the right of a railroad to limit the time of round trip tickets was decided in the Common Pleas Court, in Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday. A man named Eeck, of Genoa, was put off a train about a year ago, after presenting a returning limit ticket which had expired. He brought suit for ten thousand dollars damages. The Judge charged the jury to regard the ticket as a contract whose terms the holder accepted when purchased. The jury rendered a verdict for seven hundred and twelve dollars in favor of the plaintiff, as he tendered the fare before the train stopped.

FIRST EDITION.

SENSATION IN ARKANSAS.

Another Contest for the Governorship.

The Office Claimed by Baxter's Lieutenant Governor.

Proclamation by the Pretender

Appeal to the President for Federal Assistance.

The State House Guarded by Armed Men.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 14.—Quite a sensation was created this evening by the issuance of a proclamation from the *Republican* office by V. V. Smith, late Lieutenant Governor under Baxter, declaring himself Governor. The proclamation sets forth that during the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, Elisha Baxter abandoned the office of Governor, and turned the same over to one A. H. Garland. The abdication and abandonment of the Executive Office, the late Lieutenant Governor says, amounts to a practical or constructive resignation by Baxter at least. If that be not true, the office of Governor is vacant, there being no legal occupant in possession of the Governor's office. Under this state of circumstances, the late Lieutenant Governor says, he assumes the duties of Governor. He states that he has applied to the President to suppress domestic insurrection under the Constitution of the United States, and that it is a matter for the President to determine who is Governor; that he desires and will countenance no effort looking toward the use of force. The question can be settled peaceably without a resort to arms; that if the President does not recognize him as Governor he will not attempt to oust Garland by force. If he should, then he will resort to arms. If either party feels aggrieved at the President's decision he can appeal to Congress, which soon convenes. The attempt to seize, and the seizing of the legislative, executive and judicial offices of the State, at this time and under the circumstances, is a revolution. Therefore he commands all persons claiming to derive political power under the new Constitution to desist from the exercise of all official authority, and all persons that may have assumed to act under the authority of said pretended Constitution, whether executive, legislative or judicial, are commanded to relinquish the same to the person entitled thereto under the Constitution of 1868 within five days.

Such is the substance of the late Lieutenant Governor Smith's proclamation. This document appeared on the streets in the form of a *Republican* extra, about three o'clock this evening. It is signed by "V. V. Smith, Governor of Arkansas, and Edward Wheeler, Secretary of State." Soon after its issuance, Governor Garland obtained from Judge Clendennin, of the Circuit Court, under one of the State statutes, a warrant for the arrest of Smith and Wheeler and John G. Price, the latter General Manager of the *Republican* office, charged with conspiring to usurp certain offices. Price was arrested about dark. The others have not yet been heard from. Nobody seems to know where Smith is. Public sentiment is all one way—in favor of Garland. This matter is entirely outside of the old Baxter-Brooks controversy. But little importance is attached to it here, and every person connected with the matter will be promptly arrested and tried under the statute referred to.

After the arrest of Jno. G. Price, of the *Republican*, for the printing and distributing of V. V. Smith's proclamation, the Sheriff searched the city for Smith and Wheeler, but could find neither. Price was released on $6,000 bail. The State House to-night is guarded by armed men.

The News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—A proclamation of V. V. Smith, claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, addressed to the President, and asking for Federal assistance, was received at the Executive Mansion this morning, and was referred to Attorney General Williams. No action has yet been taken, and it is not contemplated to do so to-day. Several parties from Arkansas to-day visited the President and Attorney General in connection with this matter.

A telegram has been received by the President, signed by all the State officers of Arkansas elected at the same time with Lieutenant Governor Smith, who now claims to be Governor, stating that they recognize Smith as the only legitimate Governor, Baxter having retired. The point made by gentlemen here in the interest of Smith is that the new Constitution is of no effect, not having been adopted in accordance with the required forms, and therefore Garland, assuming to be elected under it, has no right to the Governorship.

Military Companies Organizing.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—A private telegram from republican sources, dated Helena, Ark., says military companies are being organized to support the Smith Government, and that a report prevails that such a Government will be temporarily established at Helena.

Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, who represents the Smith party, has had several interviews with Attorney General Williams last night. A representative of the Garland interest called on Williams and requested him to suspend action until that side was heard. The Attorney General has thus far received only Smith's telegram to President Grant and Smith's proclamation, and will have a conference with the President to-morrow.

The Would-Be Governor Not to be Found.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 15.—The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the city. V. V. Smith and his Secretary of State, Wheeler, can be nowhere found, and Governor Garland will to-morrow offer a reward for their apprehension and arrest, that they may be brought before the Court and there held to answer the charges against them under the laws of the State. Neither Governor Garland nor the Legislature, which is now in session, will appeal to either the President or Congress, the State authorities being fully able to protect the government. Report has it that Smith is hid in the United States arsenal. Public sentiment is almost entirely against Smith, both among the friends of the late Governor Baxter and those of Mr. Brooks.

Denial.

Col. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of State under Gov. Baxter, who turned over his office to his successor under the new Constitution, authorizes a denial of the statement from Washington that he, with the other State officers elected with Smith, now recognize Smith as governor.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 14, 1874.

'Longshoremen's Troubles

The delegates from the 'Longshoremen's Union of this and adjoining cities, met in Convention last evening, to consider what action should be taken in the case of the stevedores, should the steamship companies reduce the rate of wages on Monday, as threatened. After some discussion, it was resolved that the men should go to work as usual on Monday, unless they were informed their wages would be reduced, and they should continue to work until such notification should be given, and then they should stop work. It was resolved, also, that where merchants owning steamers and sailing vessels cut down wages for work on steamships, and pay regular or higher rates on sailing vessels, the 'longshoremen shall refuse to work on either, and not be induced to return until the old rates are everywhere established. If this strike takes place it will embrace fully 10,000 men.

Chicago Relief Fund.

Some time after the Chicago fire, a number of French and German artists sent to this city a collection of paintings, with directions to dispose of them for the benefit of the suffering poor of Chicago. The sale netted $40,000, which has been on deposit at interest with the Union Trust Company. Mayor Medill having informed the committee in charge that the money was not needed, the committee is now considering plans for the disposition of the fund. Several are proposed, one being to found a certain number of scholarships for Art Students in Chicago; another is to invest a portion of the fund, the yearly interest of which shall be given in the form of prizes for the best specimens of art, and still another is to hand over the whole amount to the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts. One of these plans will probably be adopted before the end of the year.

The Turf.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.—The great race took place to-day. On the first heat the horses got off well together. Thad Stevens took the first three miles, closely pushed by Katie Pease. The last mile was won by the latter. Time 7:43¼. Stevens was held in by the driver on the last mile, and came in about four lengths behind.

Katie Pease won the second heat and race. Time 7:36¾. Joe Daniels broke down; Henry second, Hardwood third, Thad Stevens fourth.

NEW YORK, November 14.—In the trot to-day, Copper Bottom, under the saddle, defeated American Girl, to harness, in three straight heats. Time 2:22¼, 2:26½ and 2:25¾.

THE ELOPING PRIEST.

Marriage with the Lady Organist of His Church.

A Wedding Trip to Europe Frustrated—Arrest on a Charge of Embezzlement and Committed for Hearing—Card from Father Gerdemann.

Rev. John W. Gerdemann, late of St. Bonifacius' Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia, whose sudden disappearance last week with the lady organist of his church created such a sensation a few days since, was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday last, on a charge of embezzlement, just as he was about embarking with his wife on the steamship "Ohio" on a wedding trip to Europe. Mr. Gerdemann says his intention to leave Philadelphia was known to many priests; his wife's friends were aware of it, and they left in open daylight, taking their trunks, and no effort at pursuit was made, and no attempt to arrest. Since his departure from Philadelphia he has traveled openly, registering in his own name. He first went with the lady to Jersey City, where he was married; thence to Chicago, where the bride and groom remained one day at the Palmer House; thence to St. Louis, where they took a house, intending to reside, but for the newspaper publication which reached them, and called for the card now printed. His course in publishing the present defense was urged, he says, by friends conversant with the state of facts presented from his standpoint. Mr. Gerdemann says he is not at all afraid to meet accusers, but, on the contrary, challenges controversy, especially on the subject of matrimony. The only thing he seems to regret was that he left Philadelphia secretly, but in this he said he was over-persuaded by the priest above alluded to, who is going quietly to California to marry. Mr. Gerdemann says he regrets that he did not go openly to Bishop Wood and tell him that he intended to give up his vows of celibacy and take a partner of his joys and hopes.

Mr. Gerdemann's Card.

The following is Mr. Gerdemann's card to the public, above referred to:

"My character for honesty having been attacked, and the malicious slander having spread broadcast over the land, I felt it my duty to right myself before the public.

"I have left the Catholic Church, rejecting all its peculiar tenets, and will, please God, never return to it. For this step I offer no apology.

"I have married my beloved wife, *nee* Miss Margaret Wittich, of Reading, Pa., on the 4th instant, before a Reformed Minister of Jersey City, with the full consent of her parents, in the presence of the minister's amiable lady and of a brother priest. I have known and esteemed the lady over ten years, but no undue familiarity has ever taken place between us. In fact, I owe the happy possession of her, to a great extent, to the slanderous tongues busying themselves with her visits to my house during my sister's sojourn in Europe. Our engagement dates back only from the end of last August.

"To those who know the lady I need not say a single word in vindication of her excellent character. Since our engagement, over half a dozen of priests knew all about it, and saw her photograph, given to me about that time. Of course the Church will declare our marriage null and void, but I rather trust on this point the good judgment of the American law and people than the dictum of the Roman Church. For the step I took in marrying, Bishop Wood or any other ecclesiastical authority may suspend, interdict, excommunicate me, or inflict any other imaginary punishment on me. I will not have a word of remonstrance. On the contrary, the further they kick me out of the Church, the nearer I feel, I shall be to honor and manhood.

"I now come to the only charge I wish to defend myself against—the charge of dishonesty. My speculations in railroad stocks date back to the 6th of last July, when a brother priest and I jointly bought two hundred shares of Pennsylvania, depositing as a margin each $300. In August we bought another one hundred shares. On this investment we made jointly $753.33. This profit, I am sorry to say, we lost by investing in New York and Erie and Reading shares. As to my speculations in real estate, I bought two houses, with the full knowledge of the Bishop. In one house I lived with my assistants, without ever charging the church with a cent for rent.

"The rent for the other house, Mr. Uhlinger will testify, went not into my pocket, but towards paying for school furniture, and the doors and pulpit of the new church. On the houses are mortgages to the amount $10,00, which I borrowed in order to pay claims against the church. The interest on the one mortgage of $3,600, I have paid out of my own money. The other, of $6,400, was loaned from the Building Association, and was also my money. I did not leave the houses to my sister, but gave them directly and unreservedly to Bishop Wood. They are worth $13,000. Before buying those houses I certainly lived as modestly and uncomfortably as any priest in the diocese.

"As to my bond speculations, I invested $400 in the German Bank of Pottsville, which I sold lately at a heavy discount to Mr. Nagle in order to pay a depositor. Besides the one Building Association mentioned, I had paid in $300 to another, which I also withdrew to pay depositors with. The amount I took along with me did not quite reach the sum of $3,000. I for my part look upon this sum of $3,000 as a rather small reward for more than ten years' labor. Besides, over $300 of what I took were actually perquisites and intentions; $1,000 of it my sister can have at any moment, since for all her hard work for over ten years she has never taken or would take any remuneration in money.

"Furthermore, I have left far over $500 in church vestments and house furniture, being partly bought by myself and partly presents, so that properly speaking I scarcely have $1,000 out of the church revenues. I also wish to remind the people that in all that time, with the exception of a short interval, I have acted the sexton, and for the first two years even made the fires in the heaters. I safely can appeal to all the business men or depositors I have had dealings with, whether or not I have not met my obligations promptly and punctually.

"I plead guilty to the greatest folly in contracting the heavy debts resting on the church, though I remonstrated, but in vain, against building such a costly church.

"I publicly now repeat, what I wrote to Bishop Wood, that I will send all my savings during life towards paying off the debts of the church, not as a debt I owe to justice, but as a penalty due to folly. If by their sad experience in my case the Catholics should learn how carelessly and irresponsibly their affairs are conducted, I think they have paid none too dear for the lesson.

The charge that papers are missing is utterly unfounded. I took none along, and I destroyed none. Unless some one tampered with them, they will be all there, although in great confusion.

"I will inform Bishop Wood of my whereabouts as soon as I can find a settled home, and I promise him that I will be ready to take issue with him in any court on any criminal or civil charge he may prefer against me. During my whole career in the ministry the finger of scandal never rested on me. Whatever stories they may now invent and circulate I shall not notice, provided they leave my character for honesty intact. In that case this will be my only and last communication. I love Bishop Wood yet too dearly to wound him in the least.

"P. S.—The accommodation notes I got from three gentlemen were paid to depositors. At the time I asked for them I had no notion of leaving before next spring. I took them in good faith, as I had taken a good many of the same parties before, and which were always promptly paid. I may add yet, that if honors, position and influence would keep a man against his convictions, I would have been the last man in the diocese to leave. I left the Church for the sake of principle.

"J. W. GERDEMANN."

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Father Gerdemann was given a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, and in default of $20,000 bail, was detained for a further hearing to-morrow.

Attempt to Lynch a Horse Thief in Missouri.

TROY, MO., November 14.—James M. League, Jr., stole a horse from near Auburn, in this county, and was arrested at Jefferson City, and brought to Auburn yesterday for examination. Last night, about one hundred and fifty men, with faces blackened, attempted to seize him for the purpose of hanging him, but through the strategy of Constable Walters, he was saved from them. At his examination to-day he was committed for trial, having confessed to the theft. This afternoon the constable and a posse of four men started with him for this place, to commit him to the county jail. About a mile and a half out from Auburn, four men, with blackened faces, rode out from the bushes, knocked Walters, who had drawn his revolver to defend the prisoner, from his horse, and shot League, the ball entering the back, near the shoulder-blade, coming out in front. League was tied to his horse, which took fright, and galloped through the woods, followed by the mobbers, who kept up a rambling fire. League's clothes were torn from his body and he was horribly mutilated by the brush. He was found to be alive, and from his condition it is not thought the wounds will cause his death. He was taken to a house near by. The lynchers are supposed to come mostly from Montgomery county, where League also stole a horse. League has served two terms in the penitentiary for horse stealing.

—There is now in the Treasury, arising from the seizure of cotton and other captured and abandoned property $10,414,000. The claims of this class filed aggregate $13,500,000.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

The Controversy Between Gladstone and Archbishop Manning.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Controversy Between Gladstone and Archbishop Manning.

NEW YORK, November 15.—The *Herald's* cable special gives the details of the controversy between Gladstone and Archbishop Manning. The pamphlet recently issued by the former reiterates the views expressed in his article on ritualism in the *Contemporary Review*, and centres upon the proposition that no one can become a convert to Rome without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another. He declares that the Vatican Council established even a wider claim than infallibility, viz.: of absolute and entire obedience. He therefore calls upon Catholic citizens to demonstrate to the contrary or reject it. He expresses a decided opinion that the real object of the Vatican policy is to renew the struggle for temporal power. He ridicules such project, but adds that it is difficult to overestimate the effects of the strife. It would probably jeopardize the peace of Europe. He closes with an appeal to the citizens of the Nineteenth century to follow the example of their forefathers of the sixteenth, when marshaled to resist the Armada, declaring that England's stout hearted race is not to be hindered by foreign influence of castle from accomplishing her mission in the world.

Archbishop Manning, in a letter of November 10th to the *Herald*, states that he assisted in framing the Vatican decrees, which have not changed one jot or tittle the obligations of civil obedience that Catholics bear toward the civil power, and in proof thereof asserts that the doctrine of infallibility was a divine trust before the Vatican Council was held; that the Council announced no new dogma, but simply declared an old truth; that the position of Catholics in respect to civil allegiance is precisely as before; that the civil powers of the Christian world hitherto stood in peaceful relations with an infallible Church, and this relation was often recognized and declared in the councils of the Church before the Vatican Councils, and that Council made no decrees in regard to the civil powers, nor on civil allegiance, this subject being never even proposed.

The Archbishop says civil obedience rests on national law. Revealed truth is the law of God. Society is founded in nature, and subjects are bound in all things which are lawful to obey their rulers. Mr. Gladstone's argument hangs upon an erroneous assumption, and I can only suppose him to have been misled by a misplaced trust in Dr. Doellinger and his friends. But for my belief in Gladstone's sincerity, I should say it was an act of injustice, out of harmony with the great statesman's life, and unless the providence of God and the good sense of Englishmen avert, its evil consequences may tarnish his great name.

The *Times* sides with Gladstone, saying the important question: What is lawful? can, according to the Archbishop, only be decided by the Pope.

The *Telegraph* says the pamphlet has revived the nation's confidence in Gladstone.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* contends that Gladstone was not right in flinging a firebrand into the religious community, saying it was none of his concern whether the Catholic principle lead to disloyalty. It is no part of a statesman's duty to raise a popular outcry while the dangers remain theoretical.

The *Post* says: Reverence for our institutions is not Gladstone's strong point. This is not his first miscalculation.

GERMANY.

An Explanation in Order.

BERLIN, November 14.—The second arrest of Count von Arnim has caused a painful impression in this city. The moderate newspapers insist upon an explanation by the Government.

Some of the Missing Documents Found.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Count von Arnim, after his release on bail from imprisonment, found several of the missing documents, which were only mislaid. He delivered them to his counsel, Dr. Munkel, with instructions to remit them immediately to the Municipal Count of Berlin, which the latter did. The possibility of Dr. Munkel having become acquainted with the contents of the documents appears to have been the reason for the rearrest of the Count. Dr. Munkel was examined to-day, but refused to make any statement, on the ground that his position as counsel was privileged.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Rebellion.

RIO JANEIRO, November 15.—Advices from Buenos Ayres represent that the insurrection is on the decline. Gen. Mitre, with 4,000 men, is retreating southwards, and 15,000 or 18,000 Government troops are in active pursuit.

FRANCE.

Amnesty for Political Offenders.

PARIS, November 14.—The Council General of the Seine has rejected the proposition recommending the National Assembly to pass a bill granting amnesty for political offenses.

SPAIN.

Government Transports.

SANTANDER, November 14.—All the steamers in port have been taken by the Government to transport troops.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, November 15, 1874.

The Treasurer's Report.

The appendix of General Spinner's report shows the following:

RECEIPTS.

For the fiscal year	$761,799,530 88
Including loans	439,272,535 46
Customs	163,103,833 69
Internal revenue	102,409,784 90
Lands	1,852,428 93
Miscellaneous	40,942,408 84
Repayments, etc., from the War Department	2,710,805 37
do. Navy Department	7,344,758 64
do. Interior Department	2,162,975 05

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures were	$742,247,173 35
Including collection of customs	23,061,804 93
Internal revenue	5,799,954 14
Interior	37,893,851 80
Interior, civil	4,876,076 46
War	47,024,732 59
Navy	38,277,346 06
Treasury	48,465,953 01
Diplomatic	1,471,415 97
Quarterly salaries	607,102 18
Judiciary	3,460,303 08
Public debt	531,308,633 13

The balance in the Treasury June 30th was $150,731,533.63, against $131,178,137.32 on June 30th, 1873. The net receipts of the Postoffice Department were $11,990,816.38, and the expenditures $11,569,216.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Nov. 16, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, with light, variable winds, no decided fall of temperature, and continued high barometer.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Yesterday was another lovely Sabbath day.

····Operations have been suspended at Wharton's mill, on the South Side.

····The railroads will commence to run on their winter time schedule to-day.

····The new truck, "Robert Pitcairn," for the Fire Department, arrived in the city on Saturday.

····St. Peters Catholic church, Twenty eighth ward, was dedicated yesterday, a large attendance being present.

····Sheriff Hare raked in $3,016.10 on Saturday, being a part of the fines inflicted in the Criminal Court for illegal liquor selling.

····It is said that the Pennsylvania railroad laborers are getting only $1.12 per day, eight hours a day and five days in the week.

····The lovely weather yesterday brought out all our sports. Fifth and Penn avenues were crowded with fast horses and fancy turnouts.

····The severe sentences of those convicted of selling liquor contrary to law, on Saturday, had no effect on many of the largest bars yesterday. They were in full blast and did a large business.

····The cellar of Mrs. West's boarding house, No. 150 Third avenue, was entered on Saturday night by thieves, who succeeded in carrying off a dozen chickens, twenty-five pounds of butter and a lot of preserves.

····Yesterday morning Captain Batchelor in command of a delegation of twenty Heath Zouaves left for Philadelphia to take part to-morrow in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the City Troop.

····Mr. William Brooks, was run over by a moving train at the outer depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. C. on Friday night, mention of which was made in our last issue, died early Saturday morning from injuries received.

····Thomas Higgins and John Caughey, who were arrested in Allegheny, on Saturday night, for stealing pig-iron, were sent to jail yesterday for trial, and F. W. Bierman for stealing a watch from Peter Petz, went up for ninety days.

····John Ehersman, one of the brothers who was arrested in Allegheny a short time since for manufacturing "horse bologna," was fined ten dollars on Saturday by Mayor Fleming for selling meat unfit to be used, the same being cutlets from a calf that was too young for slaughtering.

····A new lamp-chimney is now being manufactured by a firm on the South Side, with a trumpet-shaped top, which, it is claimed, has many advantages over the plain top.—*Leader.* About how soon will that lamp chimney be finished?

····On Saturday afternoon officer Trautman discovered a sneak-thief coming out of a boarding house, 159 Ohio street, Allegheny, with a large quantity of stolen clothing. He gave chase, and captured him after a long run. He gave his name as Andrew Enbrey, and was committed to jail for a hearing.

····Capt. Joseph McDonald, while out hunting near Sewickley, on Friday last, in company with a number of friends, was accidentally wounded in the face, receiving two charges of shot. One of his eyes was injured so badly that Dr. Dickson, who is attending him, is of the opinion that the sight will be destroyed.

····The following suggestive notice was posted up on the bulletin at the Corn and Produce Exchange on Saturday: The freight rates per hundred from Chicago to Clearfield, a distance of 638 miles, 35 cents, while from Pittsburgh to Clearfield, a distance of 170 miles, our grain merchants are given a special rate of 40 cents, five cents more for one-fourth the distance.

····The name of the man who was crushed in Stein & Co.'s coal works, at Mansfield, on Friday, which has been referred to in our columns, was Alexander McKay. A jury was empanelled by 'Squire Hill on Saturday, but they adjourned before reaching any conclusion, and the inquest will be completed to-day. The deceased was about thirty-three years of age and leaves a wife and three children at New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.

····William Phillips, Jr., through his counsel, Messrs. Brown and Lambie, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court, on Saturday, against Robert B. Phillips and J. Patton Lyon, administrators of William Phillips, deceased, praying the Court to order one hundred shares of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Coal and Mining Company to be transferred to him, as said transfer was promised to him by Mr. Phillips before his death.

····A Pittsburgher named Lewis, and a Chicagoan named Carr, fought a prize fight on Friday morning last for $100 a side, at Harry Martin's Theatre on Fourth avenue. This is a direct and flagrant violation of the law. Will the Chief of Police act in the matter? We will see what we shall see. The reporter, however, feels it to be his melancholy duty to state that Lewis, in the fourth round, knocked Carr completely out of time.

····While making an arrest on Chestnut street, in Allegheny, on Saturday night, Officers Roll and Berbereck were stoned by a crowd of about thirty young men. Roll was obliged to fire into the crowd, and hit one of the men on the head, the ball inflicting a slight wound. Charles Fosnot, Wm. Worthington, and Michael Angel were subsequently arrested for their riotous conduct, and the first named was fined twenty dollars and costs, the other two one dollar each.

····John Gannon, a boy, was arrested on Saturday by officer Hines just after he had stolen three bottles of champagne from J. K. Lanahan & Co. Two of the lad's companions escaped. All three of them are implicated in the theft of a carpet-sack containing a quantity of clothing, the property of a young lady from Ohio. A portion of the goods was found in the possession of a woman living on Old avenue, to whom Gannon had sold it. An information for larceny has been lodged against the prisoner.

····It will be remembered that about five week's ago reference was made to a stabbing affray between two boys named Brown and Davis, on Marion street, Sixth ward, and at that time was considered of but slight importance. Since then, Brown, the injured lad, who was stabbed in the left lung, has grown much worse, and is now lying in a critical condition. An information has been lodged against Tony Davis, before Alderman Thomas, charging him with felonious assault and battery, and after a hearing, the magistrate held him in bonds of $2,000 for his appearance at court.

····The Board of Prison Inspectors, officials and invited guests to the number of about one hundred paid a visit of inspection—the annual trip—to the County Workhouse, on Saturday. After an hour's ramble through the establishment, followed by dinner, speeches were made by President White, Superintendent Cordiar, Controller Warner and others. The most important points made were that the Workhouse had paid its running expenses the past year notwithstanding the panic, and that the managers preferred to pay the county back the money expended for the Workhouse.

····Foot racing is becoming quite popular in this city, no less than four occurring on Saturday last. At Friendship Park Farley and Bennett contested for a purse of $350, distance one hundred and fifty yards. Farley won by three feet. Joe Hook beat James Wheat two feet in a one hundred yard race and won $100. The race took place in Leonards lumber yard in the Fourth ward. At Soho two races, each a distance of one hundred yards, took place between Jim. Connolly and Ed. Morgan and Dave Johns and Billy Patterson. Connolly beat Morgan, winning $50, and Patterson outrun Johns pocketing $100.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels from Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

W. Davis, Brady's Bend.
E. O. Weeks, Wilksbarre
R. Bradley, Osceola.
A. A. Burlington, do
J. F. Tanner, Greensb'g
R. Gilbraith, do
J. Archibald, Neshann'k
S. Mateague, Montrose.
K. H. Wilson, Phila.
M. McMillen, do
H. C. Bradley, Foxburg.

ST. CLAIR HOTEL.

R. Perkins, Philadelphia
J. Nellis, Lock Haven.
J. Grogan, Titusville.
J. N. McCarrier, Sunb'y
R. S. McBride, Ronovo.
J. C. Hine, Indiana.
W. G. Hiner, Kittann'g
B. Dulley, West Penn Junction.
D. M. Hastings, Emlenton.
M. McCormick, Butler.

UNION DEPOT HOTEL.

W. Phillips, Brookville.
C. M. Carrier, do
A. P. Helchhold, do
J. F. Leech, Oil City.
J. G. White, Mercer.
J. Brown, Philadelphia.
A. Pancoast, do
A. D. Wilson, Steubv'e.
E. R. McConnell, Kittanning.
J. McCullogh, Jr., do
W. W. Greenland, Clari'n
W. Washburn, Fairmont
J. Shamburg, Titusville.

Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Edward Reiley an infant five months old, whose parents reside at No. 97, Eighth street, Twentieth ward. It appears that Mrs. Reiley went to church yesterday morning leaving the child in bed, and on her return, found the child smothered to death in the bed clothes. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official Vote in the State of Pennsylvania.

The result of the election held in Pennsylvania on November 3d, 1874, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs has already been announced, and we now present the official figures for reference:

	JUDGE SUP. COURT.			LIEUT. GOVERNOR.			AUDITOR GENERAL.			SEC. INT. AFFAIRS.		
COUNTIES.	Paxson.	Woodward.	Black	Olmsted.	Latta.	Bradford.	Allen.	Temple.	Parsons.	Beath	M'Candless.	Cuthbert'n
Adams	2,552	3,025	1	2,569	3,014	—	2,556	3,015	—	2,560	3,015	1
Allegheny	13,094	15,476	2,579	13,089	15,704	2,465	13,109	15,585	2,480	13,925	14,874	2,463
Armstrong	3,731	3,657	—	3,858	3,523	—	3,859	3,517	—	3,855	3,521	—
Beaver	2,899	2,467	169	2,877	2,486	179	2,797	2,501	124	2,926	2,494	119
Bedford	2,513	2,950	—	2,524	2,959	—	2,523	2,958	—	2,520	2,959	—
Berks	5,185	10,779	5	5,290	10,610	4	5,361	10,574	2	5,332	10,603	3
Blair	3,373	3,215	86	3,390	3,226	78	3,395	3,218	78	3,375	3,239	77
Bradford	5,388	4,168	16	5,319	4,264	10	5,519	4,269	10	5,519	4,279	10
Bucks	6,107	6,443	95	6,153	6,514	51	6,128	6,515	69	6,155	6,511	51
Butler	3,980	3,774	20	4,123	3,698	28	4,118	3,693	23	4,124	3,688	22
Cambria	2,249	3,370	—	2,238	3,379	—	2,242	3,371	—	2,241	3,369	—
Cameron	429	446	30	479	449	24	463	454	35	460	454	35
Carbon	2,047	2,410	4	2,060	2,420	4	2,065	2,416	4	2,061	2,417	4
Centre	2,120	3,065	24	2,118	3,080	19	2,119	3,090	12	2,090	3,115	13
Chester	6,140	4,543	59	6,152	4,554	52	6,181	4,528	58	6,445	4,555	51
Clarion	1,952	3,250	5	1,954	3,254	4	1,950	3,254	4	1,954	3,254	4
Clearfield	1,614	3,012	10	1,582	3,065	—	1,588	3,061	2	1,578	3,064	1
Clinton	1,469	2,422	1	1,481	2,436	2	1,475	2,441	3	1,472	2,446	3
Columbia	1,092	2,975	19	1,123	2,956	23	1,090	2,988	25	1,124	2,954	23
Crawford	4,713	4,726	16	4,821	4,724	13	4,799	4,727	14	4,814	4,728	12
Cumberland	3,564	4,363	—	3,683	4,278	—	3,695	4,270	—	3,688	4,377	—
Dauphin	5,348	[illegible]	96	5,393	4,197	87	5,478	4,141	83	5,447	4,158	76
Delaware	3,588	2,193	—	3,599	2,207	—	3,592	2,209	—	3,572	2,234	—
Elk	457	1,110	—	464	[illegible]	—	464	1,127	—	465	1,132	—
Erie	4,932	4,584	33	5,087	4,612	—	5,097	4,609	17	5,094	4,611	17
Fayette	3,076	3,703	56	3,111	3,714	44	[illegible]	3,706	43	3,119	3,709	44
Forest	382	333	1	387	328	1	385	329	1	387	328	—
Franklin	3,640	3,900	—	3,659	3,918	—	3,639	3,919	—	3,639	3,912	—
Fulton	697	1,021	—	700	1,019	—	700	1,019	—	736	982	—
Greene	1,448	2,621	5	1,469	2,663	2	1,337	2,699	3	1,470	2,662	3
Huntingdon	2,834	2,572	29	2,839	2,588	34	2,834	2,584	34	2,292	3,122	33
Indiana	3,518	1,710	14	3,590	1,698	13	3,589	[illegible]	12	3,580	1,708	10
Jefferson	2,035	2,153	13	2,048	2,161	13	2,047	2,161	11	[illegible]	2,156	9
Juniata	1,021	1,553	25	1,029	1,536	18	1,026	1,539	22	98	1,564	20
Lancaster	10,471	6,246	211	10,538	6,171	127	10,525	6,156	158	10,533	6,170	156
Lawrence	2,891	1,276	23	2,781	1,822	14	2,773	1,322	14	2,787	1,818	14
Lebanon	2,123	2,289	—	3,431	2,293	—	3,428	2,287	—	3,423	2,290	—
Lehigh	4,049	5,816	5	4,087	5,817	6	4,073	5,818	5	4,088	5,804	5
Luzerne	8,498	10,587	663	8,634	10,312	641	8,552	10,179	760	8,644	10,192	650
Lycoming	3,500	4,507	11	3,523	4,495	8	3,527	4,503	8	3,524	4,504	8
McKean	894	928	—	915	918	—	910	922	—	904	918	—
Mercer	4,234	3,866	66	4,274	3,848	59	4,272	3,870	56	4,282	3,867	54
Mifflin	1,368	1,546	22	1,383	1,540	20	1,391	1,530	20	1,369	1,547	18
Monroe	484	2,099	2	508	2,067	—	463	1,944	1	461	2,030	1
Montgomery	7,313	7,870	208	7,390	7,863	193	7,395	7,857	192	7,384	7,863	191
Montour	903	1,439	68	875	1,455	8	922	1,430	8	971	1,430	8
Northampton	2,956	6,848	12	3,921	6,881	16	3,921	6,888	16	3,921	6,882	16
Northumberl'd	3,238	3,554	13	3,263	3,547	9	3,261	3,548	9	3,275	3,530	9
Perry	2,261	2,424	15	2,269	2,424	12	2,279	2,426	12	2,280	2,425	10
Philadelphia	59,485	47,023	86	59,850	46,887	121	59,810	46,891	123	59,285	47,357	116
Pike	235	1,096	—	238	1,039	—	238	1,039	—	238	1,039	—
Potter	1,336	1,103	—	1,526	940	—	1,366	1,090	—	1,366	1,096	—
Schuylkill	7,498	9,135	—	7,517	9,184	—	7,637	9,057	—	7,649	9,003	—
Snyder	1,443	1,091	—	1,452	1,087	—	1,451	1,085	—	1,454	1,085	—
Somerset	2,825	1,617	22	2,835	1,627	22	2,836	1,626	22	2,835	1,626	22
Sullivan	439	851	1	422	829	3	422	820	2	422	828	2
Susquehanna	3,404	2,768	22	3,425	2,766	14	39,407	2,767	12	3,410	2,773	13
Tioga	3,605	1,654	11	3,614	1,698	9	3,742	1,613	9	3,635	1,486	9
Union	1,824	1,176	7	1,837	1,176	—	1,826	1,180	2	1,864	1,140	2
Venango	3,230	3,232	50	3,281	3,255	9	3,244	3,269	13	3,291	3,268	12
Warren	2,286	1,893	44	2,306	1,960	44	2,418	1,820	37	2,305	1,958	42
Washington	4,254	4,288	67	4,252	4,306	66	4,243	4,297	67	4,271	4,289	65
Wayne	2,247	2,469	12	2,256	2,423	21	2,236	2,431	21	2,237	2,426	21
Westmoreland	3,938	5,780	33	3,916	5,799	33	3,964	5,817	33	3,968	5,815	33
Wyoming	1,475	1,716	13	1,489	1,687	13	1,481	1,694	13	1,484	1,684	13
York	4,075	7,112	6	4,083	7,111	4	4,078	7,103	5	4,074	7,107	5
Total	270,330	277,454 270,330	5,069	272,516	277,195 272,516	4,647	272,511	276,605 272,511	4,767	272,310	276,935 272,310	4,604
Majority		7,124			4,679			4,094			4,625	

NEW BRIGHTON.

Fire in Fallston—A Square of Buildings Burned—The Town at One Time Threatened.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW BRIGHTON, November 14, 1874.

This morning about one o'clock the slumbering inhabitants of this peaceable valley were suddenly aroused by the weird alarm of fire. They awoke to find the heavens above and the hills around all lighted up by a threatening conflagration. The fire was in an adjoining borough of Fallston. It was first discovered in the vacant storeroom formerly occupied by Mr. Duncan and now owned by Mr. W. P. Townsend. It being a frame structure it was soon greedily devoured when the flames leaped upon the surrounding buildings, some of which were brick, but seemed to form no resistance to the insatiate fire-fiend. For some time the Fallston covered bridge and the flouring mill, both near by, were in imminent peril. And these and other buildings were only saved by the united and heroic efforts of the people and the fire company. Had there been the usual breeze coming up or down this valley the destruction would no doubt have been immense. But the exceeding stillness of the hour, obscured by the great perpendicular height to which portions of ignited inflammable material were carried, prevented wide-spread ruin and suffering. The fire burned out the best portion of one square. We have heard no estimate of the loss nor of the probable insurance upon the property. Fortunately, however, this calamity does not mainly fall upon the poor. It is the general opinion that it was the work of an incendiary. Only a short time since the wareroom attached to the same building was on fire. Is it anything less than a fiendish delight or revenge that can see property and homes going up in the smoke and glare of the midnight hour? Poor satisfaction that must be. SILVAN.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BENCH MOULDERS. Address the St. Louis Malleable Iron Co., 2106 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. no16:183

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE in the East Liberty valley; must have an acre of ground with it, and in a desirable location. Address "JAMES C.," Box 1026, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. no6:154-d&S

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that Dr. Atwood's Office and Residence is 108 Franklin street, Allegheny City, Pa. Commenced practice in 1843. Treats every form of disease. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed. no14

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED or unfurnished house, with one or two acres of ground, between Fifth avenue and the Railroad and in the neighborhood of Shadyside. Best of references given. Address "J. H.," Box O, GAZETTE office.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling House in a central location, No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately. For terms of rent apply to A. D. SMITH, at Iron City National Bank, or at his residence, No. 17 Park street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARBER CHAIRS AT J. S. WILLIAMSON'S Hair-dressing Saloon, 190 Federal street, Allegheny City. no14-187

FOR SALE—ENGINES.—ONE 12x24 and one 10x20 inch stroke. Engines entirely new. Will be sold at a bargain. Also, repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. HENRY FARNAN, 96 Lacock street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE—FIVE HEAVY DRAFT HORES, first-class in every respect and in good condition. Also, one No. 1 Buggy Horse. Will be sold cheap. Reason for selling, no further use. Inquire at stable, Isabella street, Allegheny, near Hand street bridge.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINES from 5 to 80 horse power, 30 Double Flued Boilers, one pair 20 feet by 38 inches, nearly new. JAMES HILL & CO., Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.
LEATHER BELTING, HOSE
AND RUBBER GOODS,
At THORP & DUNN, No. 14 Market St.

FOR SALE.
ICE HOUSES,
DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLES
OF
ECLIPSE ICE CO.,

Situate on Chartiers Creek; it being one of the best localities in Allegheny county for clean and pure ice, and for sale cheap, on account of the owners being engaged in other business, and cannot attend to this. Apply to K. BLAIR & CO., no12.170 39 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS,
Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap at

Duquesne Wagon Works,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.

je8:M C. COLEMAN & SON.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, November 9, 1874.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst., free of tax.
W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
no10:163

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY GAS CO.
ALLEGHENY, PA., Nov. 2, 1874.

☞ DIVIDEND—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. S. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
no6:153

LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Penn avenue and Butler street.
PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1874.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.
no4:149 W. W. YOUNG, President.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

☞ THE 16TH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at Morgan's, No. 2 Sixth street, on MONDAY, November 16th, 1874, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
no4:145 A. MURDOCK, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

Having Purchased in the Eastern Markets last week a large lot of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Black Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,

Cloaks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods.
Flannels,
Blankets,
Cassimeres, &c.

We are prepared to offer extra inducements in Low Prices to purchasers of

DRY GOODS.

We respectfully solicit an examination, as these Goods are new and handsome, and cheaper than ever before sold.

MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market Street.

128
Federal Street.
B. AND B.
FIFTY CASES
NEW DRY GOODS
AT
Extraordinary Low Prices.

This offering consists of choice goods of all kinds, from the different markets of the entire country, where ABSOLUTE BARGAINS could be procured for CASH.

TWO CASES BLACK ALPACAS
At 27½c, usually sold for 50c.

40 inch Black Cashmere at 65c.
46 inch Black Cashmere at $1.00.

Heavy Black Gros Grain DRESS SILKS at $1.37½. Fine Cashmere Satin Finish BLACK SILKS, from $1.75 to $3.75, which we guarantee to be from 25c to 50c per yard less than present market rates.

Double Width French Merinos
All Wool, at 50c, Black and Colors.

100 Pairs Country Blankets,
At $7.00—Best quality.

LADIES' CLOAKS AND JACKETS.

From Lowest Prices to finest qualities. OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES to select from, and new styles received daily. Call and examine.

Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.

P. S.—Complete stock of Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear. Special bargains in Yak Laces, Beaded and Plain.

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS
AND
STATIONERS
175 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

Life of Columbus—Aaron Goodrich	$3 50
Bancroft's History of United States, last vol.	2 50
Peake's History of German Emperors, 8vo.	3 00
Life and Literature in the Fatherland—by John Hurst	2 25
Chapters on Political Economy—by Albert S. Bolles	1 50
Era of Protestant Revolution—"Epochs of History"	1 00
Thirty Years War—"Epochs of History"	1 00
The Crusades, " "	1 00
German University Life—Steefens	1 25
Story of a House—From the French	5 00
Chemical and Geological Essays—T. Steny Hunt	3 00
Building of a Brain—by author of "Sex in Education"	1 25
Cloth of Gold—T. Bailey Aldrich	1 50
Hazel Blossoms—J. Greenleaf Whittier	1 50
The Emigrant's Story—Trowbridge	1 50
Swallow Flights of Song—Miss Kimball	1 25
Mistress of the Manse—Timothy Titcomb	1 50
" " " gilt extra	2 50
McCosh's Scottish Philosophy	3 00
Van Osterzu, Christian Dogmatics, 2 vols.	6 00
Beecher's Yale Lectures, 3d Series	1 50
Talmadge's Old Wells Dug Out	2 00
Messiah—W. W. Willet	2 00
Strength and Beauty—Mark Hopkins, D. D.	1 75
Opening a Chestnut Burr—by E. P. Rue	1 75
A Terrible Secret—May Agnes Fleming	1 75
A Floating City—Jules Verne	3 00
Lily and the Cross—James De Mille	1 50
Child of the Tide—Mrs. E. D. Cheny.	1 50

PURE HONEY.

We are now engaged in putting up in Glass Packages a Perfectly Pure Article of

Comb Honey.

We are regularly in receipt of supplies from California, Ohio, Virginia, and other points. We buy direct from the most reliable producers, and it is our intention to maintain the Standard of our Goods, so that our Name upon the Packages will be a guarantee to the consumer that they are really getting honey in its purity.

So much Adulterated and Impure Honey has heretofore been offered for sale that many persons think it an impossibility to procure a Pure Article unless they buy it in the original boxes, and in that way they have to pay as much per pound for the glass and wood composing the boxes for the honey, which makes it very expensive.

We put it up actual net weight in one, two and three pound packages, and in a short time it will be found for sale in all the principal Retail Groceries in this vicinity.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

Rare Chance!

First-Rate Opportunity for Capitalists.

The Desirable COAL PROPERTY known as the "COAL BLUFF MINING CO.," situated on the west side of the Monongahela river, five miles below Monongahela City, is now offered for sale, at a very low price. The works are now in perfect and complete running order, with thorough drainage and arrangements for loading both on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad and Monongahela Slackwater, at a very short distance from the mouth of the Mine; with nearly half a mile frontage on the river, and two Abutments.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF
400 Acres of a superior Quality of Coal, having been tested at the Gas Works in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and producing 120,000 bushels to the Acre.
40 Acres of Surface.
Two main Entries of 1,275 Yards, each laid with T Rail, all in good order.
New Siding on the Railroad to hold about 30 Cars.
65 Pit Cars; 3 Mules.
42 Dwelling Houses.
1 Storehouse and Dwelling.
Coal Office, Stable and Blacksmith Shop.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97⅞.

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THE son of Count von Arnim denies that his father is distinctly an ultramontane, and says the story was started by the official press to prejudice his father before the public.

THE Carlist cause in Spain is suffering from ill-success, and is on the point of entire overthrow. The leading officers are retiring into France, and the troops are suffering severely from exposure and cold. The collapse of a rebellion in Europe is a severe affair, and the Carlists will fully realize this, ere long.

WE publish elsewhere the official vote of the State. It will be seen that Allegheny county gave Judge Black 2,579 votes, which may be accepted as the vote of his party in the county. This was more than half the entire vote given him in the State, and he polled more votes than any other on his ticket. Latta had 4,679 majority over Olmsted, Temple 4,094 majority over Allen, and McCandless 4,625 over Beath. These figures, therefore, represent the Democratic majority in the State.

A NEW railroad route has been opened up between this city and Franklin and Oil City, the announcement of which, with time table, appears in our advertising columns. The new route includes the following lines in combination: The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago to New Castle: the New Castle and Franklin road to Stoneboro', and thence by way of the Jamestown and Franklin road to Franklin and Oil City. It is claimed that this route saves nineteen miles of travel between Pittsburgh and Oil City. These combinations have been quietly made, and the new route opens up without flourish of trumpets, and bids fair to be a good line, as regards business.

THE Khivan power seems to have been much broken by the Russian invasion. The Khan, since the retirement of the Russians, has been entirely unable to re-establish his influence over the Turcoman tribes, and these are of a warlike disposition toward him. The intense religious superstitions of those people led to the belief that the Khan had in some way compromised the ancient Mussulman faith, which is professed in its purity in and around Khiva, and hence they make him an object of hostility. Very naturally, however, all this plays into the hands of Russia. The disturbances afford her a pretext for establishing forts on the frontier, and thus fixing her hold on the population. Hence she can look farther toward British India, and will doubtless extend her borders in that direction.

THE question of health in our public schools is receiving very considerable attention at the East, and investigators are led to the belief that the subject is deserving of far more attention than it has heretofore received. Among other results noticed, we see deafness referred to, as caused by the intense nervous strain put upon teachers and children. Says the *Ledger*, of Philadelphia: "The inquiry of experts, as well as the experience of teachers and parents, serves to show that a vast number of evils that make life a burthen are due to bad schools, and that the injurious effects of faulty schools are largely referable to their action on the nervous system. There are serious doubts entertained as to the correctness of the school routine now prevalent. Every effort of investigation only brings to light new evils. It is said that among some school teachers there is a form of deafness largely due to the intense nervous strain brought upon their systems. Thus, the protection that a good system of sanitary inspection for schools would secure would be shared alike by teachers and pupils, and thus increase the efficiency of the former and the working capacity of both teacher and taught." We are well convinced that this subject deserves serious attention, and we hope that our schools will receive attention in this direction.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, having emerged from that delightful region which so many papers regard as paradisaical—that of "independent journalism," speaks of it with a plainness that is very refreshing. It lays down the proposition that "when a newspaper undertakes to be wholly 'independent' of its party, and yet discusses politics, it is on the high road to the camp of its political opponents." We suppose that it means by this that such a paper will take to cozening the party it has previously professed to oppose, by advising who should be selected for United States Senators, and the like. Continues the *Tribune*: "It is true there was a relapse which at times promised fatal results, but the type of disease was different, it being a mania for greenbacks." It "then passed to the next stage: it begun habitually to censure and condemn both parties, finding no good in either, and seeming to gloat over the general depravity to which it was the sole exception. In this stage it, of course, became a "common scold and a nuisance." "And now," continues the *Tribune*, with merciless severity of description, "that paper proclaims itself wholly independent of its own party, and yet discusses politics, and, in so doing, verifies day after day our statement that such a paper must inevitably go forward on a high road to the camp of its former political opponents." Still further it declares, "For the present the paper is in the condition of the egg not fully hatched, —very repulsive. The independent journalism it affects merely aggravates its character as a scold and a nuisance." The *Tribune* evidently understands the institution. It is clear that the *Tribune's* description, like the calculations of Poor Richard's Almanac, will apply to other latitudes than Chicago.

RECIPROCITY.

Much of the discussion that is had relative to the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, we notice, proceeds upon misinformation as to the real *status* of that subject. The entire value of that Treaty, considered as a movement in the interest of free trade, consisted in the hope and belief that it would be passed at the last session of Congress, before it could be brought before the people, and its real qualities discovered. All the movements made, from the appointment of a special Canadian agent, whose chief duty seems to have been to influence or subsidize the press, to the secret preparation of the Treaty, and its sudden precipitation into the Senate, within a few days of the close of the session, are marked by an evident purpose to have it ratified before its contents were generally known.. Even Secretary Fish's part in the transaction has never been clearly explained. But Senator Cameron, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, held it in check, and thus action on it failed, and with it, all probability of its being favorably acted on at all. While it is, of course, advisable to keep watch over it, lest by some sudden movement it be ratified, we have no fear that it can be legitimately carried.

Its true significance is, that it indicates the deep and absorbing anxiety of English capital to break down our tariff. They knew an open and direct movement would not avail, and hence the right to present this Reciprocity treaty was made a part of the Treaty of Washington, and the Treaty itself was carefully matured in London. All the steps in the movement were taken with a full knowledge of the facts, and with the proper understanding of the importance of securing what was wanted by means of a Treaty. It was a gambler's movement,—an act of desperation. That it was taken indicates that there is a new anxiety, not on the part of the English manufacturers, but the Government as well, to overcome our tariff system, and develop free trade. That the Treaty would have resulted in this, we have fully shown, in other articles. It would be mere speculation for us to attempt to disclose all the underlying influences that have prompted this. We judge the fact that our manufactures are so nearly on a competing basis with those of England is the chief cause of the efforts made. Could our tariff be broken down, they would, by a supreme effort, flood our markets with goods, break down our manufactures, and then make their lost money and more beside, back again. While we believe this calculation unsound, we judge it to be the theory entertained. Hence the real signification of the Reciprocity Treaty is the fact that it was the forerunner in a series of movements designed to break down our tariff system.

The real danger that now looms up is in the aims of the Democratic Congress that will come in power a year hence. Already the work of manufacturing free trade sentiment has actively commenced. The importers of iron held meetings in New York last week, with the view of preparing an organized movement in the interest of free trade. Thus quickly on the heels of the election have they begun to move, and we can readily see what inspiration there is for them in the fact that the majority in the Lower House of next Congress is precommitted to free trade. We fully appreciate the force of the view that the Senate is still Republican, but we also realize that pressure can in many ways, be brought on the Senate by the House. The House, under the Constitution, orginates all financial bills, and it can, because of this, bring an almost irresistible pressure to bear on the Senate. This failing, the struggle will go forward in the Legislatures of the several States for the election of men to the Senate who will vote in the interests of free trade. Our manufacturers, who are directly interested in this subject, will do wisely to realize in advance the importance of this controversy, and strengthen their position at every point. Many of them are Democrats, and it is entirely legitimate for them to insist that no person shall be elected to the United States Senate, next winter, who will not be firm to the Pennsylvania and American doctrine of protection to home industry. Have they courage to do this?

But more than this is required. We believe it important, in view of the struggle that is developing, that our mills should, if possible, be kept running through the Winter. To close our mills at the first onset would be a confession of weakness that might prove encouraging to the free-traders, and embarrass our manufacturers, should they find it necessary to urge their cause before Congress. There would be much force in the argument, could it be legitimately used, that they closed their mills on the edge of Winter, merely because the profits were not satisfactory, thus throwing thousands out of employment. We must now act, in all things, in view of a coming battle of more than ordinary magnitude, and we are solicitous that our manufacturers should not be involved in false movements of any kind. We may also suggest that this impending conflict gives more than usual importance to the project for organizing a Board of Trade. All movements looking to the consolidation of Pittsburgh influence are now of very great importance. We should vigorously prepare for contingencies that are very certain to be upon us, ere long.

THE TRANSPORTATION ISSUE.

The American Cheap Transportation Association will hold its second annual convention at Richmond, Virginia, on the first of December. Delegates are invited to be sent, properly authorized, to represent the producing, commercial and consuming classes. It is impossible to overrate the importance of this subject. Some one has said, "Transportation is King," and it is certainly true that it levies taxes upon productions of all kinds, which have at last become grievous. How its irregularities may be adjusted, and its rates made to conform with the demands of the hour, and yet not sacrifice our transportation system itself, is the question of deep and pervading interest. The imaginary debts that have been put upon most of our railroads is, of course, the real trouble. Those that did not issue watered stock, or roll up debts in an effort to grasp outside roads, or in other ways load themselves so that they represent more money than they are worth, are the roads that are best prepared to meet the present emergency. The railroad of the future must be built honestly and economically, or we shall have an uprising of the people, and a breaking down of railroad values that will be appalling. The past twenty years have represented, in many directions, the reign of rascality in railway operations. Even yet we believe it would, on the whole, be well could all watered stock be declared illegal, and old values restored, that business might be done on them.

Apropos of this subject, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "If the rumored proposal of the Baltimore and Ohio to guarantee shippers of grain against loss from "shortage" should be carried into practice it will make a revolution in the grain shipping business between Chicago and the seaboard. It looks now as though the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio would be the beginning of an era of lower freights to the seaboard. We do not mean a temporary fight between the railroads, but an era of lower average freights all the year round. As is well known, the cost of transportation comes out of the producer, consequently a reduction in the cost of transportation will be a gain to the farmers of the West by enabling them to get that much more for their grain. Another result of this will probably be to greatly increase the commercial prosperity of Baltimore by making it the principal point of exports of Western products. Baltimore is even now growing at the expense of New York. In the latter city the failure of the negotiations for a satisfactory arrangement between the railroads and the grain receivers, with reference to lighterage and grading, promises to be productive of serious embarrassments to the trade. The refusal of the roads to concede what was asked of them has developed what may be called a "strong granger" feeling in New York, which will improve the earliest opportunity to retaliate on the roads." Thus multiplied influences are at work, and it will be strange if our present transporting system is not materially rectified, ere long.

[From the Washington Observer.]

WE HAVE been waiting to see whether the Pittsburgh GAZETTE was proud of its new "wearing apparel" before we said anything about it, and finding it to be still the old reliable newspaper that it has been for the last eighty-eight years, we must now say that the cut and fit of the dress is exceedingly becoming, and that *new clothes don't make it a bit proud.*

AS the Democratic Speakership of the next Congress, to assemble a year hence, is already a subject of speculative inquiry, a list of candidates named, and a classification of the expected Democratic vote, by sections, is herewith submitted: East of the Alleghenies and north of the Potomac, 56 votes—Banks, of Massachusetts; Wood, of New York; Randall, of Pennsylvania. West of the Allegheni[e]s and north of the Ohio, 58 votes—Morrison, of Illinois, Kerr, of Indiana; Wells, of Missouri. The South, with 70 votes, will decide between these, or furnish a new man.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Moody and Sankey.

The Sensation of the Hour in Dublin—Enormous Meetings—Huge Crowds and Advertisements—Described by an Eye-Witness.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, October 31, 1874.

Everybody in Dublin now is talking of Moody and Sankey. When I say "everybody," I hardly think I exaggerate, unless "deaf mutes" may be excepted; because I meet a good many sorts of people, and *they* all tell me that every one is talking of Moody and Sankey. If you go into a shop to buy gloves, the young lady who tries them on for you (that's a very nice plan they have here), asks you, as she wrestles with your little finger, or pats and pulls the close-fitting kid, "Have you been to hear Moody and Sankey, yet, sir? I think they are just splendid." The waiter in your restaurant, as he whisks about with his napkin, says, "Been to hear Moody and Sankey, yet, sir? No, sir? That's a pity, sir; every one goes, sir; very amusing, sir."

The grave gentleman you meet at dinner tells you that he thinks this Moody and Sankey are "doing a great deal of good, a very great deal of good indeed," and the young lady whom you take down to supper asks you if you think it would be proper for her to go, and if there is not some way by which she can get a secured seat and avoid the crowd. It is certainly the most universally interesting subject of conversation that I have yet heard discussed in Ireland. People come up a hundred miles to hear them. In the house in which I lodge there are at the present moment four people who have come up from the country and taken lodgings for a month just for the purpose of attending Moody and Sankey's meetings, and they are only specimens of a class.

I lodge on Stephens' Green, near the exhibition palace, and in the evenings the formerly quiet streets thereabouts resound with the shouts of boys, men and women, who seek to sell hymn books. Yes, I see you smile, but it is a fact. "Yer's yer penny hymn book, thrupence, large print, or sixpence with the music!" is shouted and yelled all through the streets here now, for Moody & Sankey are not negro minstrels, or performers on a flying trapeze; they are "the great American evangelists," and have taken the town by storm.

No one seems to know just why they are so successful, but to an old newspaper man the reason is patent. They are and have been most thoroughly advertised. For weeks before their arrival, the newspapers and religious journals were filled with accounts of them. Their names, in huge letters, stare at you from every boarding. Men and women, with great placards announcing the meeting, parade the streets; the tramway or street cars carry their long advertisements all over the town, and at every church door on Sundays men stand and hand their programmes to every one going in or coming out. Natually, popular curiosity was excited by this. Popular nicknames were given to them, such as "The Jerusalen Cuckoos," or "The new Moore and Burgess," Moore and Burgess being a famous "nigger minstrel" company. Street ballad-singers sing about them on the corners, and the ultra-Protestant journals (no doubt prompted by the advertising agents) started a report that the Cardinal was going to fulminate against them. Now, the fulmination of the Cardinal is the chief end and aim of all public people here such as actors and authors, for it makes their fortune. If a book receives his public condemnation, every copy is at once sold; if a play is condemned by him, every one rushes to see it; and so they tried, but tried in vain as yet, to get His Eminence to denounce Moody and Sankey. But those persons do not need the denunciation, for they are a tremendous success. Every morning, in the Metropolitan Hall, and every evening in the Exhibition Palace they hold their meetings, and preach and sing to thousands. I confess that the fact that I would have to go an hour beforehand, and that, too, just at my dinner hour, has kept me long from attending the evening meetings, but last night I made a bold decision, dined at six instead of seven, and at seven o'clock entered the Exhibition palace. There are two large glass buildings forming an L, and these have been filled with wooden benches, and covered with a muslin roof for acoustic purposes. In the angle of the L is the high platform, choir and speaker's stand. When I went in I suppose there were a couple of thousand people filling the front seats, and the choir on the platform was singing occasional hymns to pass the time until the great men should appear. In half an hour there were, I should think, about five or six thousand people in the halls. They say there are seats for sixteen thousand, but I think it would be difficult to accommodate more than ten thousand, and they were not much more than about half filled. But the doors were closed at half-past seven punctually, and many people are turned away nightly, probably with the strains of Mr. Sankey's favorite hymn ringing in their ears: "Too late, too late, you cannot enter now."

At half-past seven a local minister got up and prayed, then Mr. Sankey sang a solo. Now, to me, Mr. Sankey is the only attractive feature of this great show. He is a handsome, pleasant-looking man, with a sharp expression and good side whiskers. He has also a fine, ringing baritone voice, and he pronounces his words distinctly and sings very slowly, accompanying himself on an American organ, (for the sale of which, they say, he is agent.)

"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by," was the refrain of his song, sung to a pretty, old Scotch air. Every word was audible, and as I looked about on the immense audience, it seemed to me that it was a collection of critics, not of devotees, for every one appeared to be listening and enjoying the song, which was very well, but not artistically sung.

Then Mr. Moody stepped forward and began his sermon or speech. Some of your readers may be familiar with his appearance, as I am told that he used to perform (I beg his pardon, but I have no more expressive word) in American cities. Mr. Sankey did, too, I believe, but it was then with blackened face as one of Unsworth's minstrels.

Mr. Moody's subject was "Hell," which he prefaced by reading the story of the rich man and Lazarus, from the New Testament. If all Americans spoke like Mr. Moody, there would be little reason for wonder at the English people not liking American English. A strong metallic twang accents his voice and a sublime contempt for the rules of grammar characterizes his language. "Have went," "have come," "have saw," are common expressions of this Evangelist, who has not shared the gift of tongues with the Evangelists of yore. As soon as I saw him and heard his voice and subject I knew what I had to expect. He spoke of the terrors of eternity, told anecdotes of that improbable sort about his friends who had died, what I think might be called example deaths, as, for instance, the man who, when importuned, said: "I would rather go to Hell than to Mr. Moodey's meeting," and who died the following night. Mr. Moody declined to say where he went after death, but he tried to leave the impression that the preference of the defunct had been respected. The whole address was vulgar and in the worst possible taste. I cannot conceive that it could possibly have any effect upon any person of culture, refinement or good sense. "Thank God that I am not as other men are!" seemed to be the meaning of all that he said. There were harrowing stories of death-bed scenes in which the speaker always appeared as the ministering angel and the dying one as the frightful example. There were attempts at dramatic effect, such as sudden pauses, striking attitudes and pointing of fingers at imaginary individuals in the crowd. For instance, there would be a pause, during which the speaker would draw himself up and look fixedly in front of himself, then he would lean forward and point with his finger, and then in a loud stage whisper, say: 'Young woman, are you prepared for ETERNITY?" the last word very loud, and this was repeated with variations of young man, old man, little child, etc. Perhaps this would not have seemed so ridiculous if it had not been that the speaker used almost the same dramatic artifices for another purpose. In the midst of a sentence he stopped, gazed fixedly at a certain spot, extended his hand, and said: "Young man, if you can't keep quiet you'd best go right away home and not talk here!" The object of which advice was doubtless some whispering youth among the audience.

When the sermon was over there were more songs and solos and a prayer, and then Mr. Moody announced that he wanted all who were not Christians, and who had come there out of mere curiosity, to get up and go away. Christians he wanted to stay, and inquiring persons who desired to "become Christians were invited to come right away down to the room at the end of the hall," and talk to Mr. Moody. As I had gone out of curiosity only, and as I saw that the rest of the meeting was to be conducted by local lights, I got up to leave. I was at once aware that I was the only one, and all eyes seemed turned upon me, but as I failed to see Mr. Moody's right to determine that I was not a Christian because *his* proceedings were loathsome to me, I walked boldly out, and before I was half way down the aisle, hundreds of people followed my example.

I have been told by a friend that Mr. Moody preached a great sermon one night, upon being born again, in which he said that he had been born again nineteen years ago in Boston, giving the exact date of this interesting event, after which he proceeded in what I may call his familiar style, to give what he calls fitting illustrations. In other words, he told a number of utterly disconnected anecdotes, binding them together with a refrain. This is a common practice with the comic singers and burlesque actors of the day. For example, and this is one of Mr. Moody's own, "My friends, President Lincoln was a very great man, whom doubtless all of you would like to have seen. The day before yesterday a grand monument was raised to him at which were President Grant and many other great people, but, unless you are born again you can not enter into the kingdom of heaven. My friends, there was once a man who, etc., etc., etc., but unless you are born again you cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven."

Verily, we are living in the age of burlesque. Lydia Thompson, as Blue Beard, is more attractive to the people than a legitimate actor in Hamlet; and the same spirit has invaded the pulpit, since a weak imitation of the tricks of the concert hall, veiled with the name and expressions of piety, draws huge houses and runs as long almost as the Black Crook.

I do not want to be understood as pronouncing any opinion upon the sincerity, the piety, or the intentions of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. I only desire to tell my impressions of the thing as I saw it, and to protest against people of taste, refinement, and culture allowing themselves to be drawn into lending their countenance to these meetings merely because their promoters call themselves Evangelists, and by offering an amusing evening's entertainment, free of charge, draw great crowds together in the name of religion.

I have only been to see them once, and, perhaps, should not judge from that, but what I saw then was a mere show,—an entertainment, more than bordering on the ridiculous occasionally, and rendered disgusting to me, and what is more, to many around me, among whom were people of various classes, all strangers to me—by pretending to be religion.

These men had a great run in Scotland, then went to Belfast, from whence they came here and are billed for "positively one month only," being engaged to go to Liverpool, Manchester, etc.; but I suppose that they will, as other artists do now, go to America before very long. W. K.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democrats have not elected a United States Senator in New York since 1814, when John A. Dix was chosen.

THE Republicans made large Republican gains in the late elections in France. We simply note this as a little crumb of comfort for some of our friends who may be blue over recent disasters.

OF the membership of the next Congress, the following were members of the Confederate States Government, or Congress, at Richmond: Alexander H. Stephens, Julian Hartridge, and Wm. E. Smith, of Georgia; Thomas S. Ashe, of North Carolina; John H. Reagan, of Texas.

THE Massachusetts State Government of 1840 reassembled that which will come into power next year in the circumstance that, while the Governor belongs to one party, the Lieutenant Governor, State officers, Council and a majority of both houses of Legislature were in the control of the other party.

THE States electing Governors in 1875 are: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—total, thirteen States. The political events of the year begin with the New Hampshire election, in March; but *the* political event of the year will be the Gubernatorial canvass in Pennsylvania.

THE news now comes from New Jersey that William Walter Phelps' reported defeat in the Fifth Congressionnl District of that State has been brought about through barefaced frauds perpetrated by Democratic officials intrusted with the canvass of the ballots. They spent a week or more in a pretended correction of the returns, during which it is charged that they changed enough Republican ballots to defeat Mr. Phelps.

THERE were seven test votes on the salary-grab bill. Every time N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, voted for the bill. Four times, Dan. Voorhees, of Indiana, voted for the bill; the other three times he did not vote at all. Three times Fernando Wood, of New York, voted for the bill, the remaining four times he dodged. These are the three men that are mentioned in connection with the Speakership by the Democracy. What a blessed change this Democratic victory is going to be!

PERSONAL.

A DISPATCH from Gratz, Austria, says that the preparations for the reception to Don Alfonzo have been stopped.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER has been spending a few days at A. T. Stewart's Garden City (Long Island) hotel.

THE Earl of Derby has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh. He received 777 votes against 583 for Lyon Playfair.

ON DIT, that the Danish Princess Thyra will not become the wife of the crown prince of Hanover. Bismarck has forbidden the banns.

AN old sea captain of Lewis county, Mass., whose age is ninety-five, is just about leading to the altar a sprightly damsel of ninety-six.

MISS S. M. POLLARD, a pretty Binghamton miller, doesn't want for beaus, since her deceased uncle left $334,000 in bonds and ready cash. Lucky woman!

MR. BEECHER has not yet paid off the mortgage of $5,000 which he took on his house in 1873 for the support of the *Golden Age*. The Brooklyn Savings Bank holds the bond.

THE Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, whose dramatic performance in the pulpit have attracted so much attention, comes out with an attack on theatrical amusements and actors.

MR. DAVID SINTON, of Cincinnati, who, a few months ago, gave $100,000 to the Seaman's Bethel, and $50,000 to the adornment of a public square in that city, on Monday last made a gift of $33,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association for the erection of a new building. Cincinnati is growing proud of Mr. Sinton, and she may well do so. Men of his kind are rare.

THE Marchioness of Thomond, who has just died at eighty-two years of age, was the widow of a nobleman who used to claim that, according to lineal descent, he would be the lawful King of Ireland. The Marquis and Marchioness used to live at Bath, and their equipage was about the best known in that city. The Marquis died some twenty years ago. The widow married Rear Admiral Fane, R. N.

THE trial of Clement Duvernois, the French ex-Cabinet minister, which has now begun at Paris, is for corruption while in office, and occasions general interest throughout France. Duvernois was the Minister who had charge of the victualing of Paris. Emile de Girardin recently created a sensation by coming forward in his defense, after he had lain months in jail, friendless, and waiting for a trial. Girardin said that he wanted no better proof of the honesty of the man than that he came to him to borrow a few francs to pay the rent of his lodgings, at a time when millions of francs passed through his hands weekly in the discharge of his public duties.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

LIVE eels packed in wet seaweeds are sent from Nantucket to the New York markets.

AT Camp Grant, Arizona, lately, a soldier was bitten to death by an enraged cavalry horse.

THE conduct of a New England church organist has led the vestrymen to the singular discovery that they have a nave in the choir.

THE Governments of Queen Victoria and the President of the Mexican Republic are just now engaged in negotiations for an arbitration of the Belize border boundary difficulty.

THE Mexican cattle stealers are resuming their raids upon the ranches of Texas so boldly and definitely that the plundered Texans regard these depredations as the prelude to a border war.

THE Rev. Mr. Spurgeon comes out boldly in defence of smoking. He thinks a good cigar is "a thing to thank God on." The first cigar is apt to produce anything but a thank God expression of countenance.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury has formally demanded of the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company five per cent. of the net earnings of the road from November, 1869, to October 31st, 1874, making $1,040,056, to be paid within the next sixty days.

AN offer of $35,000 a year for the lease of the lines, etc., of the Franklin Telegraph Company has been made by Boston capitalists engaged in the line. This offer is because of an effort made recently in the stockholders' meeting by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, who own a controlling interest, to lease the property to themselves for $25,000 a year.

E. L. ADAMS, dramatic critic of the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle*, having written of Mrs. Harry Ryner, in the character of *Elizabeth*, that "her queenly carriage was far from perfect, and her intonation and expression very poor," the lady called upon Mr. Adams, on Friday evening, and attempted to cowhide him. She was disarmed and ejected from the office, together with her son, who accompanied her.

THAT sacred bull over in Brooklyn, which possesses a human arm, and for which the owner wants $30,000, was, perhaps, originally a very ordinary monstrocity. It was a calf with five legs, but as a calf only needs four legs the extra member hung useless by the animal's side and atrophied, or, as the people say, "withered away" to the rude semblance of a human arm "with a horny hand." This, therefore, may have been very well for a sacred bull in Calcutta, but Brooklyn can do better.

COMING AMERICANS.

Statistics of Recruits to Our Population from the Old World.

In the following tables the number of immigrants who have arrived at Castle Garden, New York, during the month of October last is shown, as classified in reference to the nations from which they come. The numbers for this year, as recorded by the Commissioners of Emigration, are as follows:—

Nationalities.	*October*, 1874.	*January* 1 to *December* 1.
Austria	57	1,191
Bohemia	408	2,822
Denmark	165	3,133
England	1,903	18,138
France	244	2,361
Germany	4,029	36,671
Hungary	77	693
Holland	75	1,348
Ireland	2,808	38,885
Italy	148	4,680
Norway	69	3,543
Russia	285	6,540
Switzerland	196	2,199
Scotland	428	5,084
Sweden	311	3,884
United States	476	2,682
Wales	235	1,705
Other countries	125	802
Total	12,049	136,657

Of these arriving immigrants it is noted that a smaller proportion than in former years were destined for our Western and Northwestern States and Territories, and more than heretofore went to the Eastern and Middle States to find the happier homes whose anticipation drew them across the broad Atlantic, leaving behind all the associations of the lands of their birth and the peculiar institutions of the old hives of population from which they have swarmed Of the total as above, 4,182 were destined for New York, Pennsylvania had 1,401, Illinois 947, Ohio 618, Wisconsin 521, Massachusetts 500, New Jersey 484, California 403; Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota and Connecticut each about 300; Indiana, Iowa and Missouri about 200 each. A considerable number of those for the Eastern States are female house servants, who find employment more readily than any other class.

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Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug. Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

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FELT HATS, FELT HATS.
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FELT SKIRTS, from 75c up.
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All Shades from 75c up.
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Real Perinot Gloves, reduced to $1.25, worth $1.85.
CORSETS, CORSETS.
40 Different Styles.
Best Whalebone Corsets, 40c; worth 75c.
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For Gents, Ladies and Children, at Great Bargains.
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BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
The best bargains ever offered.
At 12½c, Tycoon Repps, medium colors.
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At 4c, 5c, and 6¼c, good
FAST COLORED CALICOS.
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BEST MUSLINS
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New Hats and Bonnets.
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At 28c each, Men's Merino
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Notion Department largely replenished with New and Desirable Goods.

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LARGE ARRIVALS OF
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In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the
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OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of the Viewers assessing the cost of constructing Thirty-third street sewer was this day confirmed "Nisi" by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to become absolute in ten days if no exceptions are filed.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
oc10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of the Viewers assessing the cost of constructing a bridge on Main street, over Saw Mill Run, Thirty-sixth ward, was this day confirmed "Nisi" by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to become absolute in ten days, if no exceptions are filed.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
oc10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of LIBERTY AVENUE from Thirty-third street to Centre avenue, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1874. no10

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment for grading Lang avenue, from Penn avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad, is now ready for examination and correction, and will remain at this office for ten (10) days, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.
no6 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, November 11, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Viewers' report on the opening of Home street from Centre street to Valley street, has been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
no11 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, November 11, 1874.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Viewers' Reports on the construction of Butler street sewer, from Penn avenue to Thirty-fifth street, and on alley in rear of Fourth avenue from Decatur street to line J. F. Miller, have been approved by Councils, which action will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.
no11 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1874.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of November, 1874, at 2 P. M., for the following work:
Arch Culvert on Brady street, from south line of Second avenue to Monongahela river.
Also, for the names of streets, either on finger boards or gas lamps. Bidders will accompany their bids with samples of same.
Plans and specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received after 2 P. M.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it necessary for the interest of the city or the property owners.
A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
no6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of the following streets and avenues are in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
Opening of Thirty-fourth street, from Carson street to Monongahela river.
Opening of Albert street, from Charles street to Bluff street.
Opening of Morris street, from Clark street to J. Gallagher's property.
Opening of Henry street, from Clark street to Bates street.
Opening of Charles street, from Henry street to Morgan street.
Opening of Camp street from Herron avenue to Jefferson street.
Opening of Iowa street from Herron avenue to Bellefield.
Opening of Adelaide street from Madison avenue to Iowa street.
Opening of Jefferson street from Ridge street to Alpine street.
Opening of Webster avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Thirty-third street.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 12, 1874. no13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening and grading of the following streets and avenues are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within thirty days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees:
Opening of Thirty-ninth street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street.
Opening of Mary street, from John street to Fortieth street.
Opening of Fortieth street from Penn avenue to Liberty street.
Opening of Broadway street, from Negley avenue to Hiland avenue.
Opening of Forty-fifth street, from Davison street to Penn avenue.
Opening of Carnagie avenue, from Fifty-fourth street to Fifty-fifth street.
Opening of Thirty-eighth street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street.
Opening of Howley avenue, from Thirty-eighth street to Fortieth street.
Opening and widening of Ellsworth avenue, from Neville street to Aiken avenue.
Grading of Pearl street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 19, 1874. oc23

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 13, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR grading, paving and curbing of PINE ALLEY from Evans alley to Darlington's west line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, November 24, 1874, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
no13:172 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 10, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the grading, paving and curbing of IRWIN AVENUE from Washington avenue to north line of Centre street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, November 20th, 1874, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
no10:164 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 9, 1874.
Notice to Parties Interested
The report of the Viewers on the opening of GERST ALLEY, from its present terminus to Mill street, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessment for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer, and if not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessment, with interest, cost and fees.
JAMES BROWN, Comptroller.
no9:160

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 9, 1874.
Notice to Parties Interested.
The report of the viewers on the opening of FEDERAL LANE, from R. Duncan's south line to Perrysville avenue, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given that the assessment for benefits are now due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer. If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.
JAMES BROWN, Comptroller.
no9:159

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., Nov. 5, 1874
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the grading, paving and curbing of Gardner street, from Troy Hill road to Lowrie street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, November 16th, 1874, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
no6

QUICKLY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the Shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
jy14-d

PEARL ASH.—10 CASKS FOR SALE by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, ... $250,000.

Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL .... $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 16, 1874.

Saturday, despite the coldness of the weather, was a day of activity in financial quarters, the demand at the banks being very considerable, and the exchange of paper quite large. The bank people cannot realize that there is any movement toward shutting down our mills, owing to the greatly improved demand for money, and we confess to sympathize with that idea. We do not realize how this demand can exist on any other than a general business basis. It is not a real estate demand,—as there is no such demand. It is not a speculative demand, as not only is there no speculation of moment, going forward, but the banks are not accepting paper of that kind, and the paper offered is not of that character. We therefore judge that the financial activity that undoubtedly exists, is based upon an actual business that ought to be kept up during the winter. If there is anything of profit in it at all, there should be no doubt about its continuance through the cold days. Nevertheless, we chronicle the fact that the banks did a good business Saturday.

—A conference of prominent railroad officials was held in Baltimore Thursday last. Among those present were President Wm. W. Garrett, and Vice President King, of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.; Commodore Vanderbilt and son, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, President and Vice President of the New York Central; President Jewett and Vice President Blanchard, of the Erie R. R.; President Scott and Vice President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Central; President C. W. Chapin, of the Boston and Albany, and General Freight Agent J. H. Rutter, of the New York Central. The proposal to the Baltimore and Ohio road to become a party to the Saratoga contract was declined, but that road, in conjunction with the others, agreed to abolish all commissions on tickets and drawbacks on freights. It was indicated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad would pursue, as heretofore, a conservative policy regarding transportation, and co-operate with the other lines in all legitimate means of economy.

It was urged by the Baltimore and Ohio management that the first step in the direction of complete reform was to abolish the fast freight lines now in use on the full Northern trunk lines, viz.: Pennsylvania, Erie and New York Central. It was claimed that under this system independent organizations are enabled to clear large profits which, by right, belonged to the railroad companies, and which, if obtained by the latter, would enable them to maintain always reasonable tariffs. The officials of the trunk lines named expressed themselves desirous of the abolishment of fast freight lines, but said the condition of affairs at present would not justify it.

—We referred, a week or two since, to the falling off in American loans in Europe this years. It is now said that not one dollar was called up in London last month on account of such subscriptions of capital, although about $8,000,000 per month has been so paid up for some years past. This month, November, also, the amount is exceptionally light. The sum of $1,425,000 was payable on the 2d instant on account of subscriptions to the Iowa Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds, and $2,500,000 on the 3d instant, on account of a fifty per cent. call on subscriptions to the six per cent. general mortgage of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. These sums, aggregating $3,925,000, represent about all the resources for drawing finance bills during this month. This absence of new corporate loans, together with the return of securities from Europe, are among the chief causes of the exceptional strength in our foreign exchanges.

—It is announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have, owing to the general depression in business, commenced retrenching their expenses. Orders have been issued to the various superintendents of the New Jersey divisions to discharge all hands on new constructions and to reduce the track gangs from twelve to seven men. A reduction is also to be made in the bridge repairers. The working time is to be cut down from ten to nine hours and the pay from fourteen to twelve cents per hour. The indications are that there will be a general reduction of the working forces in all the departments.

—The failure of the shipping firm of Kilham, Loud & Co., of New York, whose liabilities are four hundred thousand dollars, is announced. This failure is a result of the present depression in the shipping trade.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Money		3½
Gold	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	119⅜	119¼
5-20 1862	111⅛	111⅛
" —1864	114	113⅞
" 1865	115⅜	115⅜
" 1865 new	118	118
" 1867	118¾	118½
" 1868—coupons	118⅞	118⅞
10-40's	112⅛	112¼
Currency 6's	118⅝	118½
New 5 per cents	111⅛	112
10-40's—coupons	113⅝	113⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	102¼
Erie	29⅛	29⅛
I. C.	96	97⅞
C. C. & I.	9⅝	9⅝
St. Paul	34⅝	35⅝
Do. Pref	54⅞	55
Michigan Southern	81⅝	82
Do. Central	77	76½
North Western Common	39⅝	40⅜
Do. Pref	55¼	57½
Rock Island	99½	100⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¼	87¼
Pacific Mail	43	45⅞
Western Union Telegraph	80	80⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	30⅝	31⅛
Union Pacific	35¼	35⅞
Toledo & Wabash	31½	32
Harlem	129	130
Chicago & Alton	102	101⅞
Adams Express	113¼	118
American Express	64⅛	64¼
U. S. Express	63½	62½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	79	80
Fort Wayne	93½	
Merchants Union Express	18	18
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27	26⅞
Do. pref	34¼	33½
Panama	118	
Iron Mountain	23	
Terre Haute	6	

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	52⅜	
" scrip	105	
Reading	54⅜	
United Cos. of N. J.	129	
Oil Creek	8⅝	9
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	
Central Transportation	42½	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	79	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	72¼	75

NEW YORK, November 14, 1874.

The customs receipts were $264,000, and the Treasury disbursements $286,000. The clearings were $53,000,000. The dry goods imports were $6,092,737, and the produce exports $5,161,241. Money was steady at 3@3½ all day. Government bonds were dull and firm. Railroad bonds were firm, in good demand, and generally higher.

Forged $700 bonds of the city of Pittsburgh were discovered in this city to-day. It is reported that $20,000 of these bonds are afloat.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 165,000, of which 57,000 were Western Union, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Erie, 23,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Union Pacific, 32,000 Northwestern, 11,000 Rock Island, 10,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Toledo, Wabash & Western, and 11,600 Ohio & Mississippi.

Gold was stronger, opening at 110⅝ and closing at 110¾. The carrying rates were 1¼, 1, and flat. Sterling was firm at 486 and 489¾, long and short. The stock market opened with a slight decline from the closing quotations yesterday, the weakest stock on the list being Union Pacific. Later the whole market become strong, and prices advanced ⅛ to 1⅝, the latter being in Northwest, the next strongest stock being Wabash. During the afternoon their was some slight reaction on realization, but the favorable bank statement caused the whole market to close firm. Union Pacific declined to 37 7-8 on a dispatch from Boston that the Solicitor of the Treasury had made a demand for the payment of 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the company from November, 1869, to October, 1874, but recovered later to 35⅛ on a dispatch from Boston that the officials of the company state that the 5 per cent. on the net earnings shall be paid after the road is completed. The officers of the road further state that the Solicitor's claim will not stand in law, from the fact that the Government commission did not make their report until October, 1874, and hence the road was not completed in the eye of the law until this commission declared it so.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$1,278,600
Specie, increase	4,313,400
Legal tenders, increase	13,400
Deposits, increase	3,240,300
Circulation, decrease	250,400
Reserve, increase	3,576,725

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119⅜; 5-20's of '62, 111⅛; do of '64, 113⅞; do of '65, 115⅜; do new, 118⅛; do '67, 118⅝; do of '68, 118⅝; new 5s, 111⅞; 10-40s, 113⅛; currency 6s, 118⅝.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 94⅞; Tennessee, old, 77; do new, 76; Virginia new, 37; do old, 36; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 14½.

Stocks.—Canton, 60½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 80⅝; Quicksilver, 22; Adams Express, 118¼; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 80; American Express, 64¼; United States Express, 62½; Pacific Mail, 45⅞; New York Central, 102⅜; Erie, 29⅛; do. preferred, 45; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 76⅜; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¼; Northwestern common, 40⅜; do. preferred, 57½; Rock Island, 100⅛; New Jersey Central, 107¼; St. Paul, 35⅞; do. preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 32; do. preferred, 40; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 32; Chicago & Alton, 100⅞; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 35¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63; Burlington & Quincy, 104; Lake Shore, 78; Panama, 9⅞; Illinois Central, 97¾; Union Pacific, 35⅞; Central Pacific, 95⅛; Union, 89⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 100¼.

LONDON, November 14—5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼; account 93⅜; 5-20's of '65, 106¼; do of '67, 109⅛; 10-40's, 104½; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 95; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 43.

PARIS, November 14.—Rentes 61f 62½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1874.

General business continues quiet, and the leading markets are devoid of anything particularly new or important, excepting that the hog product took a backward movement, in Chicago on Friday, and the advance of the two or three preceding days was almost, if not entirely, lost. The Grain markets continue firm, while flour and groceries are dull. In general produce there is a fair degree of activity, but no change to note in prices.

APPLES—There is a fair local trade, but the receipts continue liberal and the supply is accumulating; selling at $1,50 to $2,50 per barrel for common to good, and $3 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—65@70c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—$2@2¼ ₱ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged: quotable at 27@30 for prime to choice roll.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $2,50@3.

CHEESE—The market continues steady, but unchanged; regular jobbing sales at 16½@17 for Ohio Factory and 17½@18 for New York do.

CRANBERRIES—$10@15 ₱ bbl.

EGGS—Fresh Eggs continue scarce, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain as last quoted—29@30. Pickled in good supply and the receipts appear to be increasing; quotable at 20@25.

FLOUR—Trade continues dull and prices are weak but unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5,75@6 for Wisconsin's and $6,25@6,50 for Minnesotas; winters, $5,75@6,25 for red and $6,75@7 for white. Rye Flour, $5,50 to $5,75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet and devoid of any new or important features. Coffees and Sugars are both reported quiet and weak, and our New Orleans dispatch of yesterday, reports a still further decline on Molasses.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11½	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11½	Ex C Standard	10⅜
Powdered	11½	Demarara	10¼@10½
Standard A	10⅝	Porto Rico	9¼@9½

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	40@45	Sugar Drips	65@70
Maryland	50	White Drips	70@75
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	75@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	20 @21	Roasted 1 lbpkg	26
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	25½
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	55@60	New Orleans	85@90
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—As noted in our last report, there is a firmer feeling in all the grain markets, and the result is an increased demand. Wheat is more inquired for but there is no change in prices; Penna and Ohio red at $1,12@1,15 and amber and white, at $1,18@1,20. The Oat market continues firm, with an increased demand, but prices have undergone no quotable change; 57@58 for mixed and 59@60 for white, as to quality. New ear Corn is in light supply and higher and shelled is also firmer; we now quote the former at 68@70, and the latter at 72@75, as to quality and condition. Old Corn is quotable at 80@82. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1@1,05. Our Chicago dispatch of Friday reported Barley active and higher; No 2 was quoted at $1,26, and No 3 at $1,13½@1,17. Elsewhere will be found an article referring to the Barley "corner."

HAY—Market continues quiet and unchanged; baled quotable by the car load, at $18@22, and loose, from country wagons, at $25@30.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Our Chicago dispatch of yesterday reported quite a reaction in the hog product, and this, of course, was not without its effect here; however, the demand continues quite active, unusually so for this season of the year, and we have no change to make in our quotations.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb	13	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14¼
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10¾	Do., half barrels	15¼
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Do., bk'ts	15½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., 3 lb caddies	16½
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₱ doz		Do., 5 lb do	16½
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do., 3 lb pails	17
Short Rib Sides	13¼	Do., 5 lb do	16⅝
Clear Sides	14	Do., 6 lb do	16½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21,50	Ham Sausage	16
Lard—Ref. in trcs	14¾	Lard Oil, per gal	$1,08
		Carbon Oil, per gal	
		Cheese, per lb	

POTATOES—The market continues slow, the supply during the past couple of days being in excess of the demand, and prices are lower; we now quote Peach Blows, on track, in bulk at 80@82c, and Early Rose and Peerless at 65@75, as there is a great difference in quality. Sweets in light supply and firm but unchanged.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 40@50c ₱ pair; dressed, 12@13c ₱ lb. Live Turkeys, 80c to $1; dressed, 15@17.

RAGS—quiet and unchanged; good mixed, 2¼@3 cts; woolen ½c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Country 7@7½c; city, 8@8½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock each day during the week, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	76 cars.	50 cars.	10 cars.
Monday	6 "	8 "	5 "
Tuesday	128 "	24 "	34 "
Wednesday	43 "	31 "	22 "
Thursday	27 "	40 "	16 "
Friday	112 "	13 "	7 "
Saturday	12 "	12 "	7 "
Total	404 "	178 "	101 "
Same time last week	362 "	250 "	54 "

FREIGHTS.

There has bean no change whatever in the rates of freight on live stock from this point eastward for some time, and, so far as we know, none is contemplated. Following are the current rates.

To Philadelphia	25c ₱ cwt.
To Baltimore	25c ₱ cwt.
To New York	30c lb cwt.

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were 42 cars in excess of last week, but as there was a larger proportion of through consignments, we doubt whether the actual supply on sale was much greater, and with an increased demand, the market was much more active, prices were stronger, and, taking the quality into consideration, a shade higher. L week there was one sale at 7⅛, while this week we could learn of nothing having been sold above 6.60 but it should be borne in mind that there was great difference in the quality of the stock during the time in question; the former would no doubt have brought 7¼, perhaps 7⅜, this week, while the latter would not, in all probability, have brought more than 6.30@6.40 last week, showing that, taking the quality into consideration, prices were higher, although there was nothing sold this week as high as last week, for the reason that the cattle were not as good. Following comprises about all the best cattle sold this week: 64 cars of good 1,320 Southern Ohio steers, at 6.30; 15 averaging 1,370, at 6.40; and 15 averaging 1,060, at 5⅝—these were sold by Jacob Needy. We can also report 3 cars averaging 1,430, at 6.60; 2 cars averaging a little over 1,300, at 6.25; and 32 about the same weight but of better quality at 6.45. The whole number sold for the week footed up 3,081 head, against 2,034 head last week, and included in the sales were 85 cars for Philadelphia, and 25 cars for New York—the balance were taken by country dealers and butchers. Dealers generally conceded an advance in all grades of butcher cattle, while stockers and feeders, although they were more active, did not bring any more money. Our dispatches both from New York and Buffalo, yesterday, were of a favorable character, and, unless the run is unusually large, which is not expected, a good market this coming week is highly probable.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	6,50@6,75
Prime 1,200@1,300 "	6,00@6,25
Good 1,000@1,100 "	5,25@5,75
Stockers, 700@900 lbs	3,00@4,00
Feeders, 900@1,000 lbs	4,30@5,00
Bulls, as per quality	2,50@3,25

The Chicago *Live Stock Reporter*, after noting the marked and satisfactory improvement in the general tone and activity of the market for the week, with advanced prices for all classes and grades, says: We further note a fair improvement in the demand for good medium native steers, for feeders, and also for the lighter weights of stock cattle, prices having advanced during the week from 15c to 25c ₱ 100 lb. The preference, however, has steadily been favor of the heavier weights, averaging 1,000 lb and upwards. Western distilleries have at the present time a much larger number of cattle feeding than in any past season within our knowledge, and they still seem disposed to increase the number as far as possible, so as to make up the anticipated deficiency which there will be in the supply of fat corn cattle next spring.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock has been favorable for the selling interest all week, and with diminished receipts and an increased demand, which was stimulated considerably by the cold weather, prices went up from 10 to 15c ₱ cwt almost every day during the week. The advance, as compared with this day week, has been, if we are not mistaken, ⅜ to ¾ of a cent ₱ lb, or about $140 to $150 per car. Philadelphia hogs sold this forenoon at 7.40@7.50, whereas this day week they were quoted, if we remember correctly, at 6½ to 6¾, and even at this sharp advance, the market was firmer to-day than it was then. Yorkers brought 6½ to 6¾ cents this morning, and there was one bunch of Baltimore hogs sold at 7c. In the early part of the week the market was lower relatively than those of Cincinnati and Chicago, which, of course, was not without its effect in causing the advance, but even to-day, notwithstanding the advance, we are still low enough, as there would be no margin for profit in bringing hogs from either of the points above named to this market. It is worthy of notice, however, that there was a sharp reaction in the product in Chicago on Friday, Lard having declined from ½ to ⅝ of a cent ₱ lb, and this may have some influence on the hog market; indeed, it must if it continues, as the one is dependent upon the other. Hogs are much higher than they were at the corresponding time last year.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep, as will be seen, was almost double that of last week, and the market was active and strong up until Wednesday morning when, it having been ascertained that the supply was considerably larger than anticipated, there was a reaction, and it weakened from then during the balance of the week, and the advance established in the early part of the week was almost, if not entirely lost. Prime 100 lb fine wool may be fairly quoted at 5@5½; 90@95 lbs, 4½@4¾; 80@85 lbs, 4@4¼; 70@75 lbs, 3½@4. Lambs sold at from 5 to 6 cents—one extra bunch, weighing 72 lbs, brought 6½c, and there was an extra drove of sheep, weighing 117 lbs, sold at 5½.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1874.

CRUDE.

Trade in this commodity has been dull all week, and notwithstanding prices are a shade higher, as compared with this day week, the general tone of the market was toward lower prices. The production continues to hold up well under the circumstances, stocks are large, we might say unprecedented, and increasing, while the consumption, on the other hand, is falling off; there is not one-third of it being consumed here that there was up to the first of October when the new freight schedule went into effect; and, furthermore, the indications just now are that this will continue to be the situation during the remainder of this year. Parker dispatches to-day quoted at 72@73¼ for immediate delivery.

REFINED.

The operations in refined, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, continues on a very limited scale, and, as in the case of the raw article, there is not much prospect of an early improvement. Prices are down lower now than they have been at any time yet, 10½ for Philadelphia delivery and 10¼ for Baltimore. To sell for Philadelphia delivery via. the Pennsylvania Railroad, the refiner would lose from 50 to 75c ₱ bbl, and it appears that there is no other way of reaching that point, as the Connellsville Co. have quit receiving for that place until further notice. Our refiners generally do not expect to do much until January, perhaps February, and it is not likely that business would be brisk, even if there was no trouble as regards the transportation question, as the demand for it is very meagre, and the leading foreign markets have larger stocks than at the corresponding time in 1873.

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts Crude this week	10,287 bbls.
" last week	7,865 "
" Jan. 1 to date	1,255,709 "
" same time, 1873	1,703,559 "
Exports Refined this week	528 "
" last week	360 "
" Jan. 1 to date	850,560 "
" same time, 1873	768,824 "

BARRELS.

The Barrel trade continues quiet and neglected, but prices are without quotable change; countries, 1,30; city make, $1,40.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	1,566
H W McKelvy	Vesta O W	789
N W Stevenson	Central O W	1,310
H W McKelvy	Hutchinson O W	234
H W McKelvy	Cosmos O W	224
H W McKelvy	Star O W	223
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	80
O J Greer	Sunbeam O W	153
J Bushnell	Model O W	160
Total		4,759

A "Corner" in Barley.

It is somewhat remarkable that the United States have not raised barley enough for home consumption. Though a hardy plant and generally a safe crop, it does not seem to have become a favorite with farmers. It is true that there has been a great increase in the growth of barley during the past few years, but the consumption has increased even more rapidly, and we have been compelled to draw upon Canada to supply the deficiency. Indeed, our best barley has been drawn from that province. But last year even this resource proved insufficient, and we imported about five hundred thousand bushels from Europe, mainly from Germany and Hungary. Previous to this importation the price of the best "Bay" barley had advanced in this market to $2.25 ₱ bush, or 50 cents ₱ bush more than the best red wheat.

It is surprising that the high price reached did not greatly stimulate the growth of barley in 1874, but, as this staple is used almost wholly in this country for brewing, and thus enters directly into the production of beer, it is possible that the temperance agitation in many States may have caused a falling off in its production. The following is a comparative statement of the Barley of the United States for the three years, the figures for 1874 being based upon the report of the Agricultural Bureau for October:

BARLEY CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

States	1872. bu.	1873. bu.	1874. bu.
New England	890,000	700,000	800,000
Middle	6,990,000	5,850,000	5,600,000
Western	6,248,000	5,700,000	5,000,000
Northwestern	4,650,000	4,000,000	4,700,000
Pacific	7,602,000	7,500,000	8,300,000
Southern	460,000	400,000	600,000
Totals	26,850,000	24,100,000	25,200,000

The high price of barley last season caused the production of malt to be kept within the narrowest possible limits, and the opening of the brewing season last month found brewers almost destitute of stock, and work was begun upon the new crop of barley with much activity; yet it seems to be coming forward rather slowly. The receipts at the principal Western markets have been as follows for three years.

RECEIPTS OF BARLEY AT PRINCIPAL WESTERN MARKETS FROM AUG. 1 TO OCT. 31.

	Bushels.
1872	4,571,788
1873	3,383,536
1874	2,674,415

The great disparity between current prices and those which were reached last season has naturally provoked a speculation in the article, and intelligence from Chicago indicates a "corner" in that market against parties who are "short" for November. The best Canada barley, which, as we have stated, brought $2,25 in this market last season, has lately been selling at $1.45@1.47, but is now generally held at $1.50 and upward. An effort has been made to check the advance in prices by ordering supplies from Europe. This has been done to some extent at $1.40 for Hungarian and $1.50 for German, but it is probable that a demand from America will again cause a sharp advance in the foreign markets.

The most important point in the above statistics is the falling off in the receipts at the Western markets from 4,571,788 bushels in the first three months of the season of 1872 to 2,674,415 bushels in the corresponding period in 1874. The slight increase in the aggregate growth, it will be seen, is on the Pacific coast. East of the Rocky Mountains there is no increase of moment.

With what stringency the Chicago corner will be maintained, and what its effect will be upon this market, remains to be seen. The brewers, between high prices of malt and the extreme cost of hops this year and last, are evidently having a hard time of it. It may be doubted whether barley can be pushed up as high as last year, but holders confidently look for $1.75 for the best qualities, with a possibility of $2 being realized. Cheap money favors speculation, and barley is a crop that can be easily controlled.—*N. Y. World*.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring 95c; No 2 93@93½c cash; 89½c seller December; 90⅝c seller January; No 3 84@85c; rejected 79@80c. Corn dull and unsettled: No 2 mixed 74½c cash; 72½c bid seller the year; rejected old 72@73c; new 67@69c; high mixed 75½c. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 49⅝c cash; 49½c seller the year; rejected 46@48c. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced: No 1 86@87c. Barley: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $1,30 cash or seller December; No 3 $1,15@1,20.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand active and prices advanced to $18,25 cash; $18,20 seller the year; $18,50 seller February. Lard: demand fair and market firm; 13⅝c cash; $12,45 seller the year. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; unchanged.

On open Board in the afternoon wheat closed firm at above prices. Oats easier 49½c seller November; 48⅝c seller the year. Corn easier at 74⅛@74⅜c cash; 72½c seller the year.

The total number of hogs packed here to date is 146,000, against 170,000 for the same date last season.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at 99c.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Flour firmer; receipts 18,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3.95@4,50; common to good $4,75@5; good to choice $5,10@5,75; white wheat extra $5,75@6,15; extra Ohio $6.65@6,70; St. Louis $4,90@8. Wheat opened 2@3½c better; receipts 122,000 bush; No 1 spring $1,19@1,28; No 2 do $1.15@1,20; No 3 do $1,06@1,08; No 2 Minnesota $1,16; amber western $1,28@1,30. Rye flour firm at $4,10@5,85. Corn meal firm at $4,10@4.65. Rye firmer at 94@95½c. Barley quiet. Malt steady. Corn closed heavy; mixed western 92@93c in store; do afloat 94@94½c; new do 87@89c. Oats a shade firmer; mixed western 65c; do afloat 65@66c. Hay unchanged. Hops steady. Coffee quiet at 18c. Sugar dull at 7⅝@8⅛c. Molasses dull. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum heavy; refined 10⅛@11c; crude 5⅝@5 1-16c. Rosin steady at $2,30@2,35. Turpentine lower at 35@35½c. Eggs firm at 28@29c. Pork firmer at $20,25@20,50. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; 10⅛@10½c. Lard firm; 13⅞c. Butter firm; 19@38c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake firm at 22½@22⅝c. Pig iron: Scotch and American unchanged; Russia sheet unchanged. Nails unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Cotton quiet and firm at 14c. Flour, Wheat and Barley unchanged. Corn steady; ear 61@62c; shelled 64@65c. Oats higher at 55@58c. Rye active at 96c. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady; 27c. Butter and Cheese firm. Lard: demand fair and market firm and higher; sales at 13¼@13⅜c spot; kettle sold at 13⅝c at interior points, next week's delivery. Bulk meats quiet and firm at 7½, 10⅛@11c. Whisky active, jobbing at 9, 9¼, 12@14c. Whisky dull at 97c. Green meats firm; shoulders 6⅛@7c; sides 9½c. Hams 10⅛@10¾c. Hogs firm; medium to fair packing $6,85@7,10; good packing and extra butchers $7,25@7,50; bulk sales $7,25@7,35.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Pork: 71 bbls have been received and sold at $25@25,50. Lard: tierce 15c; keg 15½c. Sugar dull and lower; inferior 4½@5⅛c; common 5¼@6c; fair to fully fair 6¼@7⅛c; prime 7½@7⅝c. Molasses dull and lower; centrifugal 40@42½c; fair 48c; prime to choice 50@54c. Coffee quiet and lower; fair 18@18¼c; good 18½@18⅞c; prime 19@19¼c; stock in first hands 9,000 bags; in dealers' hands 1,200. Others unchanged. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand to-day: Pork 14 bbls; lard 6 tierces, 1,716 kegs; bacon 645 casks; hams 180 tierces; dry salt meats 24 casks.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong; No 1 red $1.20@1,22; No 2 do $1.17@1,18. Corn: stock light; 87c. Oats firmer at 62@65c. Rye firmer and higher at 92c@$1. Hay unchanged. Pork nominally $21. Bacon buoyant; shoulders 9½c; clear rib 13⅛@13⅜c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard firm; refined 15c. Butter: western unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee entirely nominal. Whisky excited and prices higher; small sales at $1,04@1,05.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14.—Clover seed in fair demand at 8½@8¾c. Flour in improved demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5.25@5,75. Wheat neglected; red $1,19@1,20; amber $1,23@1,26. Rye held at $1.01@1,03. Corn firmer at 90@92c. Oats in improved demand at 63c. Pork $22. Hams: pickle 11¼@11¾c; beef hams 17c. Lard 15@15¼c. Petroleum easy; refined 10⅝c; crude 5⅝@5⅞c. Whisky held at $1,01. Butter firm at 32@34c. Cheese steady at 14@16—c. Eggs firm at 29@30c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 14.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced; No 2 white Wabash $1,17½; No 3 $1,15; extra do $1,17¾; No 1 red $1,11; No 2 do $1,07. Corn firm; high mixed new, spot 68¾c; seller Nov. 68c; seller December 67c; low mixed, 76½c. Oats steady; No 2 spot and seller November 52½c; white 54½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 14.—Tallow 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, November 14.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 8⅛@8¼d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales speculation and export and 7,300 bales American. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat: red western spring 8s@9s 6d. Corn: new 38s 3d. Beef 87s 6d. Lard 60s 6d.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1.01; No 2 92⅛c. Corn lower; No 2 mixed 76c. Oats firmer and in fair demand; No 2 48⅜c; fresh 49c. Rye steadier and more active; No 1 91c. Barley firm and higher; No 2 cash and seller the year $1,33; seller December $1,34; No 3 scarce at $1.12.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 14.—Cotton dull at 13⅝@14½c. Flour unchanged. Wheat higher; No 2 red $1.04½. Corn lower at 65c. Oats higher at 54½@55c. Rye better at 87@89c. Barley firm at $1.30@1.35. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork firm at $19,25@19.50. Dry salt meats. Bacon and Lard unchanged. Hogs firm; packing lots $6.25@6.65. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 14.—Cotton firmer at 14¼c. Flour, wheat, corn, oats and rye quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $20. Bacon: none. Sugar cured hams 13@15c. Bulk shoulders 7⅜@7½c; clear rib 10½c; clear 11c. Lard: in tierce 14@14½c; keg 15c. Whisky 98c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 14.—Cotton firm at 12½@13¼c. Flour quiet at $4.50@6. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn steady at 85c. Oats 65c. Bulk meats firm at 7¾@11⅜c. Lard 16c. Whisky firm at $1,01.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 14.—Flour steady at $3.60@6. Wheat steady at 90c@$1,05. Oats steady at 52@53c. Corn steady at 64@65c. Rye steady at 85@86c. Barley firm at $1,20@1,25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 14.—Wheat stronger at $1,06. Corn better; 81c on track. Oats better at 53@55c. Petroleum steady; standard 9½c; Ohio State test 11½c, small lots 1@2c higher.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 51½c. Wheat steady; No 1 $1,14⅝; amber $1,09. Corn dull at 80@81c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 14.—Wheat firm; choice spring $1; No 1 do $1,10. Corn quiet; new high mixed 85@86c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1,50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Cotton held higher; middling upland 14¾c; Orleans 15⅛c; futures closed barely steady; sales 22,900 bales; November 14 7-16c; December 14 29-32@14 15-16c; January 15 3-16@15 7-32c; February 15½@15 17-32c; March 15 27-32@15⅞c; April 16 5-32c; May 16 10-32c; June 16 21-32@16 11-17c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14.—Cotton active and firmer; sales of 6,000 bales; supply moderate; prices irregular, but generally ⅛c dearer; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13⅜@13⅝c; low middling to strict low middling 14⅛@14⅜c; middling to strict middling 14⅝@14⅞c; good middling 14⅞@15c; middling fair 15@15⅛c; fair 15⅝@16c; good and fine 17c; receipts 2,677 bales; exports: Great Britain 2,244; coast 3,268; continent 1,437; stock 103,159; unsold last evening 23,500; on shipboard 37,000.

GALVESTON, November 14.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings 14¼c; low midings 13⅜c; good ordinary 13c; net receipts 1,478 bales; gross 1,478 bales; exports: coast 1,099 bales; sales 1,950 bales.

CHARLESTON, November 14.—Cotton firm; middlings 14⅛c; low middlings 13⅝@13⅞c; good ordinary 13⅜@13⅝c; net receipts 2,939 bales; gross 2,970 bales; exports: coast 377 bales; sales 2,000.

MOBILE, November 14.—Cotton firm; middling 14c; net receipts 1,476 bales; exports: coast 607 bales; sales 1,200 bales.

SAVANNAH, November 14.—Cotton firm; middling 14⅛c; low middlings 13@13 13-16c; good ordinary 13⅛c; net receipts 4,879 bales; gross 4,879 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,028 bales; sales 2,590 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 14.—Business was quick with commission houses, and jobbing branches were inactive. The market for cotton goods is mainly unchanged. Linwood and Whitingsville bleached shirtings are reduced to 11½c and 10½c respectively. Side band prints continue active, but fancies slow. Woolens are quiet. Hosiery is more active. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "There will be a very large package sale of domestic shawls and shirts at auction on Wednesday next."

Wool.

BOSTON, November 14.—The demand for wool the past week does not indicate any improvement in the market. Prices have been well sustained. There is a very confident feeling that wool is now as low as it will be for some time to come. There was considerable inquiry for fine wools, without resulting in any considerable sales. The sales of the week include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, XX and XXX, at 52½@57½c; Michigan fleeces 50@52c; Wisconsin and other fleeces 45@51c; washed combing and delaine 57@62½c; unwashed combing 45c; unwashed and unmerchantable 30@42½c; tub washed 52½@60c; scoured 50@95c; super and extra pulled 28@57½c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 14.—Cattle: receipts 800 head; market active to extent of offerings; prices unchanged; shipments 1,500. Hogs: receipts 25,000 head; market active and prices firm for good grades; a shade easier for common; the entire range was $5,65@6,85 for inferior to extra, with most sales at $6,25 to $6,65; shipments 11,000. Sheep: receipts 500; market quiet and prices unchanged; shipments 800.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—6 cars barley Pier D & Co; 4 cars lumber South Side P Mill Co; 1 do Aubray & M; 55 bbls oil Paine A & T; 4 cars potatoes 68 bbls apples Voigt M & Co; 7 bxs h ware J F Bailey; 5 boxes and 1 bbl do J P Smith & Co; 3 pails tobacco W H Acheson; 10 pails tobacco Weyman Bro; 1 case candy Reymer Bro; 48 b sticks J & H Phillips; 49 bbls b flour Aiken W & P; 1 car l beer J Lissey & Co; 2 cars castings Wm Mellon; 80 o axels W Mullins; 106 pcs s pipe Wm Hutchinson; 20 bbls apples 17 do sunds Head C & Co; 10 bbls oil Edwin Ellis; 25 bbls oil G E Palmer & Co; 5 do do G G Pennock & Co; 5 do do H H Graham & Co; 8 kegs nails Lewis O & P; 20 bbls flour W J France & Son; 7 kegs a butter A Barnett; 5 bbls cider 2 do apples J C Buffum & Co; 36 c tops H H Collins; 12 bbls sunds P Duff & Son; 7 cks cider F Cline; 2 tables W H Lemon; 1 bbl o meal McIntyre & B.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 bags d fruit J L Blanchard; 5 bbls vinegar 1 do h radish Heinz N & Co; 3 trcs sausage Walker C & Co; 12 bdls w paper W Slater; 26 pails tobacco Pretzfield Bro; 1 car corn W Welsh & Co; 10 tons bran J M Peet; 5 bbls whisky J Fredenberg; 1 car hay Bryce W & Co; 1 car emigrant outfit H Myers; 7 bbls eggs Head C & Co; 1 do 8 tubs butter J H Loh & Co; 5 bxs soap W L West & Bro; 10 do E C Willis; 7 do B Gunst; 15 do W France & Son; 10 do do Voight & McG; 99 sks barley Spencer McK & Co; 14 b hides 2 h skins 1 c skins W Flaccus & Son; 20 ¼ bbls beer B Gallisath; 1 car f clay T Coffin & Co; 50 trcs hams F Sellers & Co; 24 cads tobacco 25 buts do J W Taylor; 42 sks rye W Welsh; 3 bbls oil C Hoeveler & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—48 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 76 do N Y & C G C Co; 24 do Sable Coal Co; 14 do stone J H Walters; 15 do Kleman C & Bro; 3 do Shoenberger B & Co; 1 do junk H H Warner; 2 do potatoes E T French; 1 do Patterson & G; 4 do lumber Barton & K; 1 do F Ardary; 1 do bark J Callery & Co; 1 do Lappe & H; 1 do lime W J Baughman; 1 bx mdse Mrs E C Vogan; 2 bbls cider H Elkins; 1 bale carpet P D Barnhart; 1 bbl whisky Little & M; 1 desk Dr W G Hunter; 23 sks rags McElroy & Co; 2 bxs c goods E & C Maginn; 500 heads cabbage 5 bbls pop corn W J Steel & Co; 14 do apples Mrs M R Fox; 7 bdls b hides G Kann; 1 bbl chestnuts H Rea Jr; 1 bx books W W English & Co; 7 bags bw flour F W Jenkins & Bro; 2 bxs butter 1 bbl eggs Schomaker & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION—20 sks flour G Hess; 1 car lime Holmes & Co; 1 car potatoes H Gerwig; 1 car do Geyer & F; 12 bxs b powder D H Patterson; 100 bbls flour Geo Stewart; 2 cars staves H Cordier; 1 do Central Ref Co; 2 cars lumber Hamilton L A & Co; 1 car flour Roberts & S; 1 car fine lining James Reno; 59 bbls apples R Watson; 12 do R Calhoun; 1 car wheat Gilmore & Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co o	2	Painter & Son ●	5
Isabella Furnace o	12	S. R. & Co m	2
Cambria I Co p	1	Lucy Furnace o	2
Byers McC & Co p	1		
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m	4	J Reamer m	6
Caughey & H m	1	Zug & Co m	3
Total			14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Graff B & Co o	1	Nimick & Co b	4

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—or ft. in.	Change ft. in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
*Brownsville, Pa.	1 3		W	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	3 11	+9	E	Lt Rain.
Cincinnati, O.	2 11		SW	Lt Rain.
*Confluence			Calm	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	4		E	Fair.
Evansville, Ind.	2 5	+1	E	Lt Rain.
Keokuk, Iowa	4 5	+1	E	Fair.
*Leavenworth			E	Fair.
Louisville	2 6	+1	Calm	Lt Rain.
Marietta	2 4		SW	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	2 4	−1	E	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	10 4	+2	E	Clear.
*New Geneva, Pa.	3 4		SW	Lt Rain.
*Oil City, Pa.	4	−1	W	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	2 7		S	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	−1	W	Fair.
Plattsmouth			NW	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	5	−4	SE	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	7	−1	SE	Lt Rain.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	−5	NW	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	2	−4	E	Cloudy.
Yankton, D. Ty.	7 10		SW	Fair.
Morgantown	1		SW	Cloudy.
Dubuque	5 10	−1	Calm	Fair.
LaCrosse	4	−2	Calm	Fair.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The weather was warmer yesterday and cloudy, with every indication of rain; there was a light drizzling rain in the early part of the day, but it scarcely laid the dust. It will require three or four days rain, and then it must be general, to place our rivers in navigable condition.

A dispatch from Capt. R. C. Mason to Captain W. S. Evans, of the boat-store firm of Evans, Dallas & Gilmore, reports that the steamers E. H. Durfee, Josephine and Silver Lake No 2 have been placed on the dock at Yankton, where they will remain until Spring. Capt. Mason is expected to arrive here within the next few days.

Joseph McDonald, a well-known river man, and a brother of Marsh and Sharp McDonald, coal dealers, met with a very painful accident on Friday. While out gunning he was accidently shot by one of his companions; one of the shot entered one of his eyes, which, it is feared, has destroyed the sight, and another inflicted a painful but not serious wound in one of his hands.

Mr. J. C. McVay, who for many years was a steamboat clerk, but who until recently was connected with the banking firm of this city, has removed with his family to Yankton, having been elected to the presidency of a national bank at that place. Mr. McV. has many friends here and they all wish him great success in his new field of action.

—A late Paducah (Ky) paper says:—The case of Bryant and Londen, owners of the steamboat Keokuk, against the Collier barges, Nos. 1 and 2, in admiralty, was tried by Judge Ballard, at the recent sitting of the United States Court in this city. The libel was for extra towage and for damages for detention in New Orleans. The libel was dismissed. An appeal was prayed. In the cases of Derby & Brother and others, inter-owners, the Court decided some points of general interest to steamboatmen and merchants. The Court held, that the lien for supplies furnished to the towboat Collier, extended to the barges Collier, Nos. 1 and 2, the barges being a part of the towboat's equipment, and that in admiralty there is a lien for supplies furnished upon the credit of the vessel in the port.

—A St. Louis dispatch under date of 13th says:—Business to-day was active, and all the departures for the South refused freight. Rates to New Orleans will advance on Monday to 40c for flour and 30 per 100 pounds. The John Kyle and H. C. Yaeger get away to-morrow with all they want. The Nellie Peck arrived from the Upper Missouri to-day. She will be lengthened here 25 feet. Joe Todd and Nick Buezer arrived from Sioux City to-day. Mr. Buezer leaves for Hamburg, Germany, in a day or two, to visit his parents. Capt. Bob Sousley returned to Nebraska City this morning. He came down to make arrangements for transportation for the Knights Templar of Nebraska, who are going to attend the meeting of the Grand Commandery at New Orleans.

—The claim of the widow of Captain Joe. Fry (who was murdered in Cuba by the Spaniards) for four hundred dollars due to him when he left the United States navy for the Confederate service, will have to be decided by Congress, the law of March 2, 1867, being held by the accounting officers to prohibit its payment. The President and Secretary of the Navy both favor the payment of she claim.

—Captain Michael McCormick, long in the employment of the Houston Direct Navigation Company, of Galveston, was recently drowned. His body was recovered last Sunday. The deceased participated in the battle of Galveston, January 1, 1873, as pilot of the Confederate gunboat Bayou City. The deceased leaves a widow and several children.

—Captain James Dobbs, brother of Capt. Joseph Dobbs, of the Sam. Cravens, and a well-known mate on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, died at Jackson, O., Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. He had charge of the forecastle of the R. E. Lee when the first came out.

—After the Indians fired on the Western, near Fort Peck, they succeeded in stealing from the wharf several thousand rounds of ammunition, whereupon the agent refused them their annuities until the stolen ammunition was returned. They returned the ammunition.

—The Rocky Mountain steamers, numbering about a dozen altogether, have quit. There is nothing running in the Illinois but the Fannie Keener and the Maggie P., and ice will soon cause their withdrawal. No freight is being shipped from this port by steamer to any point above Keokuk.

—The Joe Kinney, recently sunk and raised at Cairo, belongs to the Missouri River Packet Company, and is a first-class steamer in every respect, built in April, 1872, and thoroughly repaired at St. Louis in October last, and valued at that time for $45,000. Capt. Rolla Porter is her commander.

—The snag-boat DeRussy has been busy for several days past clearing the river channel of snags and obstructions above Helena. She proceeds to Vicksburg, and on the down and up trip will clear out all impediments that can be cleared.

—The Western Iron Boat-building Company, with Engineer Allen at the head, is putting up the necessary buildings at Carondelet, and will soon be prepared to build vessels for river and ocean. The yards adjoin to Marine Railway.

—The Captain of the John Howard is regarded by steamboatmen as a thoroughbred. He refused to cut under packet rates, and declined a lot of cotton seed which was offered at Delta.

—Capt. John Myers, who was killed while piloting the steamer Hallie, above Little Rock, some months since, left two small sons, who are likely to be elected pages of the Arkansas Legislature.

—The Tennessee River Packet Company are negotiating for the building of a new boat to receive the engines of the Rapidan No 2. She is a little longer, wider, deeper, and better than the Rapidan.

—Grenada Grange, Tennessee, is taking steps to clear the Yallobusha of logs and snags, and render it navigable.

—Com. Parisot has chartered the Bertha Bruner for the Tallahatchie river trade, to take the place of the Big Sunflower.

—Capt. John Woodburn has concluded to place the Belle of Texas in her old trade between Memphis and Pine Bluff.

—The Favorite is the only boat running in the Parkersburg and Gallipolis trade.

—The Clarksville has taken the place of the Mary Boyd in the Memphis and White river trade.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 15th, 1874, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 2:51 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 12:05 p. m., Philadelphia 4:15 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m., Baltimore 4:25 p. m., Washington 6:02 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 p. m., Philadelphia 7:30 p. m., New York 10:30 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:20 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 8:11 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:40 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:15 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 3:15 a. m., Washington 6:20 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:21 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:25 a. m., Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:46 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 4:40 a. m., Philadelphia 8:40 a. m., New York 11:45 a. m., Baltimore 8:35 a. m., Washington 10:02 a. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 12:51 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06, 7:06 a. m., 5:01 and 9:21 p. m. Sunday 9:21 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 7:11 p. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot, as follows, city time:

Mail Train daily, except Monday .... 1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday .... 1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday 3:11 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily .... 8:41 a. m.
Pacific Express daily .... 1:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily .... 8:21 p. m.
Wall's Accommodation 6:36 a. m., 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation 7:31, 8:31 and 9:06 a. m., 7:11 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:11 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation 10:16 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN, connecting for Butler 6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS, connecting for Butler .... 2:16 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM., 9:16 a. m., and 4:46 p. m.
On Sunday, 12:51 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM., 11:21 a. m., 6:21, 8:41 and 11:21 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER, 3:21 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time:

Express, connecting from Butler .... 10:21 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler ..... 5:41 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation 8:16 a. m. and 1:41 p. m.
On Sunday 9:51 a. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:51 a. m., 3:51, 7:11 and 11:21 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11 a. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 8th, 1874, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Hulton Accom.	6:40am	Hulton Ac.	6:30am
Day Ex.	7:50am	Night Express	7:25am
Kittanning Ac.	11:30am	Soda Works Ac	8:30am
Oil City Ex.	2:40pm	Kittanning Ac.	9:30am
Kittanning Ac.	4:40pm	Oil City Ex.	2:20pm
Hulton Ac.	5:55pm	Kittanning Ac.	5:40pm
Night Ex.	8:25pm	Day Express	6:15pm
Hulton Ac.	10:50pm	Hulton Ac.	7:20pm

Day Express daily to Corry; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Day Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points northeast.

Church Train leaves Soda Works at 8:32 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Superintendent.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1874. Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13am	Atlantic Ex.	2:33am
Chicago Mail	6:13am	Wheeling Ex.	10:53am
Cl.&Wh'g Mail	6:53am	Chicago Ex.	12:28pm
Erie&Asht.Ex.	7:53am	Erie&Ash.Ex.	2:43pm
Chicago Ex.	9:53am	Chicago Mail	3:43pm
Cl.&Wh'g Ex.	1:53pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:53pm
Pacific Ex.	2:13pm	Ch.&St.L.Ex.	7:18pm
Wellsville Ex.	4:28pm	Cl.&Wh'g Ex.	7:33pm
Erie & War Ex.	4:38pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:28pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:38am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:28am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:43am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:13am
Sharps.&As.Ac.	1:13pm	Enon Accom.	8:48am
Enon Accom.	3:48pm	Sharps.&As.Ac.	9:53am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13pm	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:13pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:28pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:58pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:43pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

NEW ROUTE FROM PITTSBURGH TO FRANKLIN AND OIL CITY.—The New Castle and Franklin Rail Road is completed from New Castle via Wilmington, Neshannock Falls and Mercer to Stoneboro, making a new and short line from Pittsburgh to Franklin and Oil City, via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Way to New Castle, thence via New Castle and Franklin Rail Road to Stoneboro, thence via the Jamestown and Franklin Rail Road to Franklin and Oil City.

NINETEEN MILES OF TRAVEL SAVED BY THIS LINE.

On and after MONDAY, November 16th, 1874, passengers by this route can leave and arrive as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh at 7:40 a. m. on Erie Express and arrive at Oil City 2:55 p. m.

Leave Allegheny at 1:13 p. m. on Sharpsville Accommodation and arrive at Oil City 8:35 p. m.

Leave Oil City at 6:45 a. m. and by the Erie Express, arrive at Pittsburgh 2:38 p. m.

Leave Oil City at 4:40 p. m. and by the Erie Express, arrive in Pittsburgh 11:28 p. m.

Coupon Tickets for sale at the ticket offices of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co., at Union Depot and Allegheny City.

A. VANDIVORT, Supt. N. C. & F. R. R.

no16:182

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1874, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:10am	Homestead Ac.	7:00am
Monongahela Ac	11:15am	Through Mail	8:30am
Fast Line	3:55pm	Fast Line	10:40am
Homestead Ac.	6:15pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	6:05pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3:05 p. m.

Special Steamer to and from Brownsville connects with fast Trains at Monongahela City, as follows: Leave Brownsville daily (except Sunday) at 5:00 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., connecting to arrive at Pittsburgh at 10:40 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Returning trains, leave Pittsburgh at 6:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m., connecting to arrive at Brownsville at 11:45 a. m. and 9:00 p. m. From 4 to 8 hours the quickest route.

Purchase Through Tickets via this Route.

Baggage checked through.

Baggage called for and delivered. Leave orders at General Office, 61 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. BYERS, General Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILWAY, (Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore "Short Line.")—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. IMPORTANT CHANGES.—On and after SUNDAY, November 15th, 1874, trains on this road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:30am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	8:00am	McKeesport Ac.	7:35am
Mixed Way	9:25am	W. Newton Ac.	8:25am
McKeesport Ac	11:00am	Through Ex.	8:50 m
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Uniontown Ac.	10:15am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:25pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac	5:15pm	W. Newton Ac.	6:10pm
McKeesport Ac	6:20pm	Uniontown Ac.	5:40pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail	9:20pm
W. Newton ChT	12:45pm	W. Newton ChT	10:05am

Mail and Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Express train daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East. General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

SAMUEL C. HOUGH, General Passenger Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Pan Handle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, November 15, 1874, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:03am	McDonald's Ac	7:13am
Columbus Mail	7:13am	Washington Ac.	8:13am
Washington Ac.	8:43am	Steubenville Ac.	9:38am
Pacific Express	9:03am	Cincinnati Ex.	7:38am
McDonald's Ac	10:43am	McDonald's Ac	2:05pm
Pittsburgh Ex.	2:13pm	Washington Ac.	3:58pm
Steubenville Ac.	3:28pm	Columbus Mail	12:33pm
Washington Ac.	4:58pm	Fast Line	7:28pm
Mansfield Ac.	6:13pm	Southern Ex.	2:38am
McDonald's Ac	10:58pm	McDonald's Ac	7:40pm
Sunday Church	12:48pm	Sunday Church	10:03am

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.

Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jorden and Davieson
beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps.
Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted. je27

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. se14:g58-d&S

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address
DR. WHITTIER,
oc7:d&S 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANHOOD RESTORED.—A VICTIM of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. oc13-t80-TTHS

HOME NEWS.

Kitchen Destroyed.

The alarm of fire shortly after one o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of a small frame kitchen in the rear of Martin Aland's saloon at the corner of Butler and Thirty-sixth streets. It was entirely distroyed occasioning a loss of $150 or $200.

A Serious Charge.

Matthias Bollinger was charged with fornication and adultery, before Alderman McMasters, on Saturday, by Mr. Paul Stapf, of Lawrenceville. The prosecutor alleges that his daughter, aged sixteen years, went to live with the family of the defendant, in the capacity of a domestic. During the time the crime alleged was committed, but it was not discovered by the girl's parents until a short time since, when she gave birth to a child.

Additional Charges.

Wm. Murray and Fred. Meyers, who are charged with the murder of Farmer Wahl, are also suspected of having robbed a house on the Butler road not long ago, knocked the occupant down, and then shot at him, with the intention of killing. They fully answer the description of the burglars, and Mr. George Wolf, who is well acquainted with the circumstances of the affair, will arrive in the city this morning, for the purpose of identifying them, if possible.

Again Arrested.

On Saturday morning W. W. Knox was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by Acting Mayor McMasters, on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Mr. S. C. Hough. After being arrested Knox met Mr. Hough at the Monongahela House and struck him several times. The latter subsequently entered suit before Alderman Logan, charging his assailant with assault and battery. He was again arrested and will have a hearing this morning.

Death of Mrs. Johnston.

In our obituary column will be found the announcement of the death of Mrs. Sarah Johnston, relict of Adam Johnston, at the advanced age of 74 years. The deceased was the mother of Joseph T. Johnston, Esq., Secretary of the Cash Insurance Company, and D. T. Johnston, Esq., Superintendent of the City Home, and Will Johnston. She was a most estimable lady, beloved by all who knew her sterling virtues and Christian character. Mrs. J. has been a resident of this city since 1809, and a large circle of acquaintances will mourn her demise.

Change of Railroad Time.

In another column will be found the new time table of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., the P. C. & St. L. R. R., &c. They contain several important changes of which interested parties should make a note. The Pennsylvania railroad also advertises a new time schedule by which train leave the Union Depot and arrive as follows: The Pacific Express will leave at 2:51 A. M. instead 2:23. The fast Day Express will leave daily at 7:56 A. M., instead of 7:26. The Fast Line leaves at 7:46 instead of 6:26. The Atlantic (late Cincinnati) Express, leave at 8:11 instead of 12:21. The first Wall's Accommodation is annulled, and the Brinton Accommodation will take its place at 6:00. The Wall's will leave at 10:21, 11:46 A. M., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11, 11:11 P. M. Brinton's at 6:06, 7:06 A. M.; 5:01, 9:21 P. M. Trains from the East will arrive at the Union Depot as follows, city time: Pittsburgh Express, 8:11 A. M.; Cincinnati Express, 8:41 A. M.; Pacific Express, 1:41 P. M.; Way Passenger, 8:21 P. M.; Mail, 1:21 A. M.; Fast Line, 1:41 A. M.; Johnstown Accommodation, 10:16 A. M. Alltoona Accommodation, 6:36 A. M.; Accommodation trains will arrive as follows Pittsburgh time: Wall's No. 1, 6:36 A. M.; No. 2, 1:21 P. M.; No. 3, 2:41 P. M.; No. 4, 5:46 P. M.; No. 5, 7:51 P. M.; Sunday, 10:01 A. M.; Brinton 1, 7:31 A. M.; Brinton 2, 8:31 A. M.; Brinton 3, 9:06 A. M.; Brinton 4, 7:11 P. M.; Brinton 5, 11:11 P. M.; Wilkinsburg, 9:21 P. M.

"THE HOLE."

A Raid Rich in Results.

Situated a few feet to the right of Washington street, and just above the track of the Pan Handle Railroad, is an old dilapidated frame building, known to the police as "The Hole." It is a notorious place, and has a bad reputation. About two o'clock yesterday morning the blue coats made a raid on it, and captured sixteen grown persons, eight men and the same number of women, and five children and babies. At the hearing yesterday, the following disposition was made of them: Martin O'Donnell, C. Keefe, John Boyle, John Stewart and Jack Wallace were fined $25 and costs, or thirty days in Claremont. O'Donnell paid his fine last night, and was released. George Shamer, Hugh Freel and James Goggins being old offenders, $50 was marked down opposite their names, or sixty days in Cordier's Institute. The same penalty was inflicted on Mary Goggins and Kate Carney. Eliza Duffey got $25 or ninety days in the Work House. Mary Muldrone, Kate McCauley and Kate McBride having children, were discharged. Mrs. Cox being old and blind, and feeble, was also permitted to breathe the free air of liberty.

BURGLARIES.

Cigar Store Robbed in Broad Daylight—Arrest of the Thieves—Other Depredations.

About half past seven o'clock yesterday morning, in broad daylight, the cigar store of Isaac Adolph, on Sixth street, a short distance from the Suspension bridge, was boldly "burgled." Three men named Tom. Dunn, Chas. Kettleburn and Wm. Marshall were subsequently arrested as the burglars. A little alley, the entrance of which is on Duquesne way, runs along in the rear of the cigar store, to another alley beside the Red Lion hotel. Through this small passage way the men entered and prying open the back door gained admission and carried off cigars, tubes and pipes to the value of between $300 and $400. A clerk who sleeps in a room above the adjoining establishment heard the noise and looking out the window he saw the men making off with their plunder. They went down to the river bank, and under the Suspension bridge made a division of the spoils. While they were thus engaged the clerk got up, dressed himself and started in search of the police. It was some time before he found Lieutenant Coulson and officer Stack, and telling them of the robbery, they at once started in search of the depredators, but it was a long time before they were found. All the saloons and dens in the neighborhood of the Point were thoroughly but unsuccessfully searched. Turning their steps toward the Union Depot the officers reached the Rush House, in the vicinity of which they saw Dunn and Marshall. Conscience makes cowards of all, and these guilty fellows no sooner saw the officers than they started to run and darted up Spring alley, but they were not agile enough to get away. Both were arrested, and on the way to the Central Station Lieutenant Hagar was met and he was requested by Coulson to go down about the Rush House and keep a lookout for Kettleborn. He did so and captured him. All three are now in prison and will have a hearing to-day. The pockets of Dunn and Marshall were found to contain as many cigars as they could comfortably hold.

A saloon on Fourth street, just below Penn, was also entered on Sunday morning early and two barrels of beer, four or five bottles of champagne, several boxes of cigars and a demijohn of whiskey were carried off. A boarding house in the rear of this saloon was relieved of several rolls of butter, two or three dozen of eggs and a quantity of cold victuals. It is said that the fellows who stole these goods had a wagon with them. It is quite likely because it is queer how even two or three could get away with a brace of beer kegs &c. unless they had a vehicle.

CITY FINANCES.

Refusal of Tax Abatements—Reduction of the Salaries of Municipal Employees—South Side Indebtedness.

A regular meeting of the Finance Committee was held on Saturday, in the office of the City Controller. The report of City Assessor Phelps, to whom was referred the petitions for abatements of business tax, with instructions to examine and make such recommendations as he might think proper, was submitted, as follows:

To the Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Out of respect and courtesy to the gentlemen composing your Committee, the following report is made in accordance with a resolution passed by your honorable Committee October 24, 1874, a copy of which is herewith attached.

For the following reasons I must most respectfully decline any further references of this character:

First—It is entirely outside of my duties as City Assessor, and I am now engaged in making a property assessment for 1875, and have no spare time for extra official labors of this character.

Second—The lawful time for any of these reductions has passed, and in my humble opinion, there is no legal manner in which they can be granted.

Third—As will be seen by the notice served on these parties, a copy of which is herewith attached, there is no excuse for the late, eleventh hour application for redress.

Respectfully submitted,
T. H. PHELPS, City Assessor.

The communication was accompanied with recommendations that the petitions of A. A. McCarty, Henry Collins, John Sheppard, H. J. Robinson, J. B. Poor, F. Moersch, Mrs. A. J. McGuire and Fisher, Thomas & Co. for abatements of tax be refused. The letter was received and the recommendations adopted.

City Attorney Bigelow presented a report embodying the recommendation of the subcommittee appointed some time ago to consider a proposed reduction of the salaries of city officials. The ordinances accompanying the report are as follows but they refer lomost excusively to city employees and not officials. On an ordinance fixing the salary of the cheif-of-police at $1,200 a year; of the captain and each lieutenant at $2,25 a day; of policemen at $2,00 a day; and of lampworkers at $1,50—the same to go into effect on first of December. Referred to councils with an affirmative recommendation

An ordinance reducing the salary of the employees in the fire department, including the chief-engineer, twenty per cent., to go into effect December 18. Referred to Councils with an affirmative recommendation

On motion of Mr. Atterbury it was decided to reduce the salaries of the water works employees ten per cent.

The Controller stated that in the matter of South Side indebtedness he had made out a complete statement of the claims paid for the different wards. It will be presented to Council to-day.

On motion adjourned to meet again tomorrow evening.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[*Before Judge McCandless.*]

E. P. Jones, Trustee of the Smithfield Savings Bank vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Petion of John Scott, President of said Company, presented, and on motion of Hampton & Dalzell, Solicitors, order made for a meeting of the creditors of said Company, at Lafayette Hall, corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, for the purpose of considering propositions for settlement of the claims of the creditors, notice of the meeting to be sent to each creditor and advertisement to be made of the same, and Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, to preside at the meeting.

David H. Ryal, lately a bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Register Marchands report on petition for a rule on the assignees to show cause why they should not pay the legacy of Mrs. Hannah K. Smith and Martha Scott, was presented and approved, and the assignee directed to pay said legacies and the costs arising on the proceeding.

Roberts & Company vs. the Tionesta Savings Bank, Forest county. The report of Register Harper, on the discontinuance of these proceedings presented and approved and the proceedings discontinued.

J. & L. M. Childs, Erie, bankrupts. On motion of J. Ross Thompson, Esq., solicitor, a rule was granted on the assignees to show cause why they should not set apart the property claimed by L. M. Childs, one of said bankrupts, as exempt. Returnable the 23d inst.

A. F. McCarthy, Tioga county, bankrupt. Petition of James W. Crawford, one of the petitioning creditors, for an allowance of the amount expended in procuring the adjudication, presented, with the Register's certificate recommending the granting of the prayer thereof, and the said petitioning creditor allowed the sum of $110.

Steele & Co., Titusville, bankrupts. Petition of F. L. Seely, assignee, presented, and order made directing Orlando Reed, Esq., Sheriff of Crawford county, Pa., to pay to said assignee all money in his hands belonging to said estate, collected on certain judgments entered since and including the 15th day of May last.

Staib & Co., city, bankrupts. On petition for an injunction and on motion of D. T. Watson, Esq., solicitor for bankrupts, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 21st inst., and in the meantime restraining L. P. Chester, from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

State Supreme Court.

(*Chief Justice Agnew Presiding.*)

Swaney vs. Thickson et al. Continuance taken off and case submitted.

Briggs et al. vs. Pease. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Argued by D. C. McCoy for plaintiffs in error and G. B. Brawley contra.

Abbott vs. Emory, error to the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county. Argued by D. C. McCoy for plaintiff in error, and Roger Sherman contra.

Court adjourned at eleven o'clock for consultation.

District Court.

Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Joseph C. Penny vs. James M. Millikan. Report of receiver confirmed absolutely and N. W. Shafer appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of receiver.

Other routine business was transacted in this Court Saturday.

Trial List for To-day.

Callow's Administrators vs. Horner & Co.
Galway vs. Marshall.
Scully vs. Fowler.
Andrews vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.
Cochran vs. Alexander et al.
Carter et al. vs. Eureka Insurance Company.
J. F. Cluley vs. John Phillips.
S. B. Cluley vs. Same.

Common Pleas Court.

[*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*]

Wm. F. Brightwill vs. Annie E. Brightwill. Decree in divorce awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Ritchie to Wilkins Linhart, Samuel Williams and Jacob Soffel were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thos. P. Smith, the assignee was directed to pay out the funds in his hands.

On petition of James Butterfield, the Court directed that an inquisition be empannelled from jurors attending Court, to inquire into the insanity of Mary Jane Butterfield, the inquisition to be held by one of the Judges on the 20th inst.

Johanna Gallagher made application to be decreed a *femme sole* trader, and the petition was ordered to be marked "filed and received."

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of W. J. Gibson to N. J. Keller, the assignee's account was filed and approved *nisi.*

A rule was granted on the Councils of Allegheny to show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued against them, compelling them to appoint viewers to certain property on Troy Hill, belonging to Henry Riddle and others, and to assess the amount of injury done to property by improving the Troy Hill road; also, compelling Councils to make due compensation.

Trial List for To-day.

McClurg vs Lacock & Cole.
Delhaven vs. Knox.
Wieken and wife vs. Fisher.
Mutter vs. Nation Trust Co.
Pry vs. Vandezer.
McSwiggen vs. Woodworth & Davidson.
Akins vs. Fitzjames.
Graham, adm'r., vs. Berlin.
Thompson vs. Berlin et al.
Bradley vs. Dugan.
Enlow vs. Klein.
Ross, adm'r. vs. Arnold.
Laughlin et al. vs. Blackmore.
Ramsden Bros. vs. Bennett.
Board of Health of Pittsburgh vs. Kestner.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

The Quarter Session Court was engaged in sentencing the victims of the crusaders on Saturday.

Adam Bender was fined $100 and costs on each of two indictments for Sunday liquor selling.

Conrad Speidel, a liquor seller at Braddock's, who had been dealing out liquor in violation of the special prohibitary act of that borough, had pleaded guilty to two indictments for selling without license, and was called up for sentence. The court said he had heard of him before. When the Court had the granting of licenses he used to disregard the law, and make it a matter immaterial whether or not he had a license. Conrad said the Court did not treat him justly, but the Court differed with him on the question of justice. Conrad said that in Braddocks, they had no right to have a prohibitary act, but the Court said that was a matter for the Legislature and fined him $175 and costs on each indictment.

John James, for selling liquor in a prohibition district, was fined $100 and costs.

Ernest Hertel, for selling whisky on Sunday, was fined $150 and costs.

Christian Heil, who pleaded guilty to four indictments for selling liquor to minors, at Sharpsburg, was fined $100 and costs in each case.

William Dowling was fined $75 and costs for illegal liquor selling at Braddocks borough.

Henry Pletcher, of Sharpsburg, having pleaded guilty to selling liquor to minors, was fined $200 on one indictment and $100 on another.

Conrad Kunkel, convicted of selling liquor to an intoxicated person, and of selling to minors, was fined $200 and costs for the first offense, and $100 and costs on each of two indictments for the second offense.

Peter Heckman, for selling to minors, was fined $100 and costs. He had pleaded *nolo contendere.*

Milton Steel, for selling at Braddock's, was fined $100 and costs.

Anthony Clark, for selling in the same district, was fined $100 and costs.

Edward Oskins was fined $100 and costs on each of two indictments for selling at Braddocks.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Dorch, indicted on oath of W. B. Ross for selling liquor to minors.

B. F. Bloomfield, for assault and battery on Eliza Pettigrew, was fined thirty dollars and costs.

Thomas A. Blackmore was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for assault and battery on Martin Luty, Sr.

Adam Weisser, for forcible detainer, on oath of John F. Edmundson, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Jas. A. Hunter.
Samuel Floyd.
James Kinlan.
Robert Fife.
Geo. H. Richmond.
Andrew Hampe.
Gustavus Schultz.
August Geisler.
H. Lutz.
J. P. Wocker.
Charles Bombach.
Michael Herron.
J. V. Froebe.
S. Bruce et al.
F. A. Myers.
Pat. McCaffrey.
James Campbell.
Johanna Buettner.
John Herner.
Henry Schupe.
Fred Jedekon.
Thos. Scanlon.
J. P. Thompson et al.
Frank Blessing.
Louis Zetter.
A. L. Weindstein.
J. Walte.
Charles Wagner.
Fred Veogle (2)
Mich Steiner.
Franz Serwith.
Adam Rosenberger.
John Raeber.
Barbara Stein.
Tully McIntyre.

Special Notice.

In addition to our business of manufacturing Superior Crackers, we are now putting up in 6 lb sacks a very superior article of Self Raising Flour and Buckwheat. The object of self raising flour is to save the housekeeper the trouble and expense and often uncertainity of using soda, acid or baking powder. With self-raising flour or buckwheat you do not require any yeast, soda, salt, acid or baking powder to produce Biscuit, Cake of any kind, Dough-nuts, Puddings, Pastry or Griddle Cakes. The self-raising is fully mixed with the flour by machinery, so that every particle of flour has its particle of self-raising. You can use your own receipts or those printed on every sack of the flour. With buckwheat, all that is required to produce the lightest of cakes, is to take our self-raising buckwheat flour and make a batter with water and bake at once on a hot griddle. With our Flour and Buckwheat, your Biscuit, &c., will always be the same. This flour, as well as our Superior Crackers and small Cakes, will be found at all the grocers; also at the factory, 91 and 93 Liberty street. We have on hand and for sale the largest stock of Buckwheat Flour in the city, which we will sell in bags as it comes from the mill.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Colina, Antwerp; India, at Moville; Rotterdam, at Rotterdam.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

THE IRON TRADE.

Meeting of Puddlers and Manufacturers on Saturday—The Boilers Refuse to Accede to a Reduction in Prices—Statements Made on Both Sides—More Meetings to be Held this Week.

A meeting of iron manufacturers and puddlers was held on Saturday, on Fourth avenue, at the rooms of the Iron Association, to hear the report from the committee appointed to confer with the puddlers, and agree, if possible, upon a scale of reduced prices to be paid for boiling iron. The large number of manufacturers present showed the interest that is taken in the matter by them, and to the puddlers also it is a question of no little importance. Mr. Bailey, the Chairman, in a verbal report, stated that the proposition made to the puddlers, in behalf of the manufacturers, had been well considered, and in view of existing circumstances and the uncertain prospects, the terms were deemed the best that could be offered. Their proposition was, that with iron at three cents they would pay five dollars for boiling, and for two-and-a-half-cent iron, four dollars and a half. Whenever the card rates should go above three cents, then the present rates, with which the puddlers are well satisfied, should again prevail. To this the boilers would not agree; neither did they submit any proposition.

MR. BENNETT'S REMARKS.

Mr. James Bennett, taking the floor, made a speech in which he referred to the sentiments of the manufacturers concerning the status, province of the Puddler's Union and this winter's prospects. He said that Pittsburgh had established for itself a large iron trade and had penetrated all of the country, but it had not been done without great labor and no little expense; often by great sacrifices. We have always made it a point to work independently and not allow ourselves to be placed under obligations to other manufacturing cities, nor to allow ourselves to be dictated to by them in regard to prices. Because Philadelphia has reduced the rates is no reason why we will. It is a fact, however, that the producing capacity of the country is three times as great as the demand. If we choose to sell iron under the Philadelphia rates it is for the purpose of retaining our hold upon the eastern trade and thereby keeping our mills going that our men shall not be thrown out of work. It is nobody's business what we sell at, but it may be set down as a general rule, and one never, or at least seldom violated, that we sell for all we can get. We have and are now running our mills when the employes are making all the money. Some of the mills are running at a positive loss. If the Union proposes to attend to its own special business it is all right, but when it says we shall sell iron at such rates that all the eastern mills can run and keep their puddlers employed, we consider that is none of its business. We will make every effort to keep our own men employed, and would be glad to see all others at work, but feel that true charity begins at home. If we can make out to hold our trade it is our duty to do it, and just as much to the interest of the puddlers as to the manufacturers, and in fact more at this time. We are only beating along in the hope that we may strike clear water, but we have no assurance of it. We don't blame them for trying to get all they can for their labor. We will sell when we can and for all we can get. During the last nine or ten years we have got along without any serious strikes, and, all things considered, both parties are perfectly satisfied with the result, since the adoption of the old scale, the benefit has certainly been mutual. During the last ten years prices for iron have been such that we could afford to pay that price for labor, and we did it gladly, since it is no pleasure for us to grind our skilled labor down to low and insufficient wages. We only wish that we could still do so; but with the present outlook the manufacturers cannot promise to keep it up much longer. As stated before, we have been paying heavily out of pocket, as the many failures and suspensions will abundantly testify. Everywhere the price of iron is coming down; everywhere mills are shutting up, rather than break up. We are surrounded on all sides by competition, by men who, like us, will hold out as long as possible. No mill can run without orders. We must sell our stock or stop; for there is an end to the longest purse. We cannot fix our prices, but must take whatever the market will give. A firm breaks up and the stock is put on the market, with orders to sell at once. Down goes the market. We must abide by it, if not able to carry our products. At present the margin is so short that there is no dodging room, and the music must be faced. In this case, those who have paid high for their stock must suffer loss. A year has passed since the panic came and none can say that the iron interest has not done its duty to the laboring men. Although we hoped the clouds would have been dispelled ere this, still they hang darkly, and the outlook for the future is anything but bright. The time has come when we will have to change, for no manufacturer can exist when his expenses are more than his income. Is it asking too much of the puddlers to help us a little, while in so doing they are securing for themselves employment for the coming winter? They can stand a reduction of one dollar per ton while we stand a decline of one-half. We only ask the reducion while iron remains at or below three cents; when it goes above that, then we can afford to pay the old rates, and will willingly do it.

WHAT THE PUDDLERS THINK.

Mr. Harris, President of the Puddlers' Union, answered Mr. Bennett's speech, in which he submitted figures to show that the Eastern competition was not to be feared, as the kind of iron manufactured there was that generally known as railroad iron, while Pittsburgh dealt most exclusively in the iron of commerce. In nearly all these places the mills have stopped on account of the strike of the hands. He said: The competition that hurts you is in your own midst. You are cutting yourselves, and you alone are to blame for the low prices you parade so glaringly. You always talk about the East. Why not refer to the West, where they pay fifty cents more per ton for boiling. There are men here from Chicago here as sojourners, because the mills have shut down, but who will not remain here longer than trade revives in the West. Our men have had bad iron to work, and it takes them twelve instead of ten hours to get their turn out. It is wrong to thus compel men to work, and worse to ask them to accept a reduction of their wages. The boilers all want the old rates to remain just as they have for the last ten years. We cannot see those dark clouds referred to and the prospect don't look so gloomy to us. If the scale was good then it is good now. There is not a mill paying less than five dollars a ton, except God-forsaken Johnstown. We have always admitted that the East should be lower than here, because the work is easier. Men from the East cannot work our iron; they fail every time until after they learn how, which takes too long, and they get discharged. The manufacturers know very well that eastern men cannot work our iron.

Mr. McDonald, a practical puddler and now a member of an iron firm, said the difference in the iron was not so great as Mr. Harris would make it believe. Although an eastern man would have to get accustomed to Pittsburgh coal, it need not take him long to do so. Mr. Henry said he had been a puddler for twenty years and with all the advantages of modern art it took him two hours longer to get his turn out. Mr. Harris said it now requires twenty-four hours to get out ten heats, whereas it used to be done in twenty. He said the proposed reduction of one dollar is too much. The puddlers, although not wishing to fight over the matter, cannot afford it and cannot submit to it.

After some further discussion on the part of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Jones, in which they said something would have to be done, the trade retained or iron firms go under, which would also be bad for puddlers, the chairman stated that the manufacturers had agreed to stand firmly by their proposition. Then, on motion of Mr. Bennett, the committees from the Manufacturers and the Puddlers Union adjourned to meet again on Wednesday afternoon, and on Saturday afternoon next another general meeting will be held. The puddlers will meet on Wednesday evening after the afternoon conference.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

Henry Richard et ux. to H. F. Cimiotti, Nov. 6, 1874; lot in Nineteenth ward, city, in Daniel Negley's plan, 30x129 feet more or less, with buildings. Price.....$2,000.

J. N. O'Neil and wife to Henry H. Toy, Aug. 11, 1874; lot in Jefferson township, 60x121 feet, with improvements. Price.....$400.

Same as above to John S. Toy, August 11, 1874; lot in Jefferson township, 61x121 feet. Price.....$400.

Theodore Kaemmerer and wife to William E. Schmertz, February 24, 1872; lot in Third ward, city, in Col. Wood's plan, 28x100, feet with buildings. Price....$2,000

Sheriff's poll deed to A. Steinmeyer, September 18, 1874; all the interest of John C. Shafer to a tract of land in Jos. Pennock's plan, Twenty-third ward, city, containing 8 acres and 91 perches; also tract of land in same ward as above, containing 9 acres and 157 perches, with buildings. Price.....$15,000

J. L. Lloyd, trustee of Sharpsburg and Etna Savings Bank, to Ellen G. McElroy, June 1, 1874; lot in Indiana township, 20x100 feet, with improvements. Price.....$400

Joseph A. Stone et al., executor of William Stone, deceased, to John Henry, September 15, 1874; tract of land in Mifflin township, containing fifty perches. Price.....$500

Felix R. Brunot and J. R. Brewer, executors, &c., to O. U. P. Williams, February 1874, irregular lot in Duquesne borough, with buildings. Price.....$10,000

James P. Brewer et ux. to same as above, November 7, 1874; undivided fourth part of a lot in Duquesne borough, 328½x298 feet 3 inches, more or less, with improvements. Price.....$8,000

Gilbert Follansbee and wife to William E. Schmertz, April 1, 1868; lot in Tenth ward, 28x100 feet, with buildings. Price.....$2,000

THE WILLIAMS' TRIAL.

The Case to Go to the Jury To-day.

The argument in the trial of D. D. Williams was begun on Saturday morning. Mr. Henderson spoke in behalf of the Government, who was followed by J. Ross Thompson, Esq., of Erie, after which Hon. B. H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, commenced his argument in behalf of the prisoner. The Court room was crowded, three-fourths of the auditors being members of the bar, His Honor Judge Sterrett occupying a seat on the bench with Judge McKennan.

Hon. David Reed will address the jury this morning in behalf of the Government, when the case will be submitted to them for their consideration.

EPISCOPAL.

Rev. Dr. Spalding's Review of the Work of the Late Convention—The Ritualistic Question.

Yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Spalding, of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, this city, devoted the morning hour of service to a review of the late Episcopal General Convention in New York. The Reverend gentleman was a delegate to the Convention, and his remarks were designed for the double purpose of giving a condensed report of the most salient features of the Convention, as well as a report of his own stewardship.

In carrying out this design, he spoke in general of the character of the Convention, its organization, the standing of the delegates, the general spirit that prevailed, and then devoted the remainder of his time to a consideration of the three most important matters that came before the body. These were the question of the confirmation of the Bishop elect of Illinois (Dr. Seymour); the Canon on Ritualism, and the proposed change in the Baptismal service.

The question with reference to Ritualism, however, engaged greatest attention, and as it is a matter of considerable interest we give a few extracts from the reverend gentleman's remarks on the subject. He first commenced by referring to the feeling on the question of Ritualism and to the general sentiment of the Convention that something should be done. Under this state of affairs a canon was reported which was thought by the majority to be as free from objections as any that could be passed. This canon was passed with only two clerical and three lay votes against it. "There were, however," said the speaker, "a few who did not vote for the canon as reported by the Committee; among them was myself. We were well aware that our motives would be misunderstood, and we liable to the charge of being Ritualists; still we could not conscientiously go in for legislation that to us seemed to condemn as teaching or symbolizing false doctrine, the religious practices of the Jews in which our Saviour himself joined, the practices or usages of the Primitive church which used incense, of the great Greek church of all ages, which used both incense and the crucifix, and even of the Lutherans living amongst us to-day. Recognizing the right of this church to signify and ordain what rites or ceremonies she will have or reject, as a national and independent branch of the church, we felt that any legislation condemnatory in its character would be a bar to prospective unity, and place the church in a false position. The condemning of incense and the crucifix as symbolizing false or doubtful doctrine, we could not endorse in the light of Scripture history or our present relations with the Catholic church all over the world. Accordingly we voted against the proposed canon, and the laying of all amendments on the table prevented our showing we would have voted for a canon free from those objections.

"The House of Bishops non-concurred and returned the Canon amended, which caused its re-committal to a committee of conference, when it was so changed that it passed with but two or three dissenting voices, the entire Pittsburgh delegation voting for it.

"There was still an objection to it in my view, which was that it was partial and one sided; it was what is called "class legislation." It was directed against one extreme but not against the other. False doctrine may be and *is* taught by omissions, and defects in the service as well as by the addition of forms and ceremonies observed in this church. If a clergyman leaves out the word "regenerate" habitually as some do, and have done, by that omission he teaches a false doctrine according to the standard of this Church, and if he leaves out portions of the service, or changes their order as prescribed by the Church, he is thereby guilty of irregularities, and the intrusion of the personal will or idea into the public service, that may wound tender consciences as well and as much as in the cases of those who are irregular in the other direction. It seemed to us that the Church should insist on the more perfect order and submission on the part of all her clergy and people. * * * * * Still I voted for the canon, as I have long felt that the Church should so fortify herself as to keep Jesuits from officiating within her pale, and erratic men from impairing her influence. For me the Prayer Book is *all sufficient*. There is liberty under its rubrics for sufficient variety, nor have I ever done, nor do I now practice what are not warranted by them under a liberal construction, and sanction of our Bishop and the Bishops of the whole church."

The reverend gentleman, after elaborating this idea, very pertinently cited other things that might creep into a Parish, that were far more dangerous than the general customs of a chorus choir, standing at the Offertory, the cross on the altar, &c. He thought it was far worse to reject part of the Baptismal service, to slander each other and the minister, to impugn the motives of the minister and cause him sleepless nights, to judge harshly of his actions and of the brethren, to be indifferent as to spiritual growth, to be indifferent to the dear children and their teaching; and in conclusion he said:

"Oh yes, my brethren, while we fear Ritualism, let us not forget that there are evils nearer home that may be as dangerous to our growth and success as Ritualism. Let us remember that the Church can legislate about that as she has done, and control and restrain it, but she cannot legislate you into better Christians, more earnest workers, more charitable men and women toward each other, better and more conscientious parents, more devout worshippers, Christians more loyal to the faith and the Church. She cannot do this. The Holy Ghost must do it, and you need to seek Him in his own appointed ways."

DR. SCARBOROUGH CONSIDERING.

That Offer of a Bishopric in New Jersey—He Proposes to take a Survey of the Field—Some Notes of His Antecedents.

The intelligence given in the GAZETTE on Saturday, of the election of Rev. Dr. John Scarborough to a Bishopric in New Jersey, was the theme of general conversation in church circles yesterday, and considerable interest was expressed as to his decision. The reverend gentleman, after consultation with his friends, decided to first visit the field and consult with the clergy of the new Diocese, before coming to a final conclusion. For this purpose he will take a trip eastward this week. A special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* who evidently is at home in church affairs, says of this election:

"An unusual large number of ballotings took place, and when it was announced by the President of the Convention that the Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, of Pittsburgh, was elected bishop, after fifteen ballots were cast, a general feeling of satisfaction seemed to prevail in the Convention. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung by the clergy and congregation with hearty feelings of joy and gladness over the happy result. The qualifications of Dr. Scarborough had been fully discussed by a conference of the clergy, and he was selected by the Convention because of his earnestness, zeal and sound Churchmanship. He was not brought prominently forward until to-day, when it was found almost impossible to agree upon any of the candidates who had been voted for yesterday. The election was declared unanimous at two o'clock this afternoon, and a telegram was at once sent to Bishop Odenheimer announcing the result of the election.

"Dr. Scarborough is a man of about forty-eight years of age. He is, I believe, a native of New York State, and a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. He is also a graduate of the General Theological Seminary in New York city, of the class of 1857, where he was marked for his regularity and devotion in the discharge of his duties as a student, and where during his residence he showed missionary zeal in Sunday school work established among the poor by Trinity Church. After his graduation he served as an assistant for a short time to the Rev. Thomas W. Coit, D. D., LL. D., of Troy, N. Y.; was from thence called to one of the most prominent churches of Poughkeepsie, New York, from which place he was called a few years later to Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Swope at Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, about ten years ago, and has been there ever since, his ministrations in that parish having been very successful. He is at present Dean of the Convocation of Pittsburgh, and was a deputy from that city to the General Convention. He is considered a man of good executive ability and missionary zeal, and also an eloquent preacher. He is what is considered a sound Churchman, and his election seems to be acceptable to the whole convention, and he is not a compromise candidate in any way. His church in Pittsburgh is the most prominent in that city and in a very flourishing condition, and the Diocese of Pittsburgh will sustain a great loss if Dr. Scarborough accepts the call to the lower diocese of New Jersey, which still retains the name of the Diocese of New Jersey."

If Dr. Scarborough accepts, he will make the fourth in the list of Bishops called from the Rectorship of Trinity. The three who have been elevated to the Episcopal office, are Bishop Hopkins, Bishop Upfold and Bishop Lyman. The first two died after years of toil, leaving fragrant names in the church's history, and the last still lives, honored of men, and doing a work that is accepted by the Master.

MORE HIGHWAYMEN.

Mr. H. J. Felber Attacked on Cedar Avenue, Allegheny.

On last Saturday evening another bold highway robbery was attempted in Allegheny, but fortunately with very poor success for the highwaymen. About half past seven o'clock in the evening as Mr. H. J. Felber, a Smithfield street merchant, was walking up Cedar avenue two men sprang out at him at the corner of Liberty street, and one of them struck him such a blow between the shoulders as to almost knock him down, while the other caught his gold watch chain and broke it, but before he could get the watch, Mr. Felber struck him in the face with his left hand, knocking him down and rendering him insensible. Mr. F. then turned to attend to the other one, but seeing his companion could assist him no more the fellow hastily cleared out. Mr. Felber summoned an officer and had the insensible man removed to the lock-up, where he revived and gave his name as John Thompson, although it is known that that is not his right name. On Saturday morning he had a hearing before Mayor Fleming, and was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The first week of Lawrence Barrett's engagement was a complete success, and to-night he commences his second week with every prospect of making it as great a triumph. On Saturday evening he played as *Charles de Moor* in "The Robbers" to very large galleries. He was twice called before the curtain and a speech demanded, but he declined, simply saying, "I thank you." To-night "Julius Caesar" will be produced with Mr. Barrett as *Caius Cassius*, Mr. John W. Norton as *Brutus*, and Mr. John Ellsler as *Casca*. This is a very strong cast indeed, and will render the already popular play doubly attractive. Mr. Norton, who is a very fine, finished actor, of admirable powers, comes from New York for the special purpose of assisting Mr. Barrett in the plays to be produced this week. "Money" will be repeated to-morrow night, "Julius Caesar" again on Wednesday night, and "The Duke's Motto" on Thursday evening.

Miss Effie Ellsler.

We have already referred to the fact that on Monday next, the 23d inst., Miss Effie Ellsler, as charming a young actress as one would wish to see, commences a week's engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House. She hardly needs a newspaper introduction to the theater going people of this city, because, notwithstanding her few visits, she has appeared here frequently enough to establish for herself a firm footing in public favor, and she will doubtless be accorded a warm reception. Her earnest, life like and vivacious impersonations, to which the charms of youth and beauty are added, never fail in delighting and interesting her auditors. In acting her effort is to be true to nature, and she studiously refrains from imitating the peculiarities of other representatives of the drama. Avoiding the tricks and artifices used by so many, she relies solely upon her genius to win success and approval. As a consequence her characterizations are full of originality and freshness. It is not the purpose to impress upon the public the idea that Miss Ellsler possesses the varied dramatic powers of a Cushman or a Janauschek, but the writer is free to admit that, though young in years and experience, she is one of the most delightful, pleasing actresses on the stage. She has announced her intention of playing a few star engagements in the States, and will commence her tour in Pittsburgh at the time noted above. The dramas in which she will appear, are peculiarly well fitted for a display of her ability.

Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Ames.

To-morrow evening the second entertainment in the Library Course will be given, when Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Ames will appear in a programme of recitations,—reading in costume. This entertainment in Washington received the hearty endorsement of even such caustic and cynical critics as Donn Piatt, and everywhere has been equally complimented. The programme for to-morrow night, is as follows: High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire, Jean Ingelow, Mrs. Ames; Love in a Bindery, Carleton, "Grace Greenwood;" Two Scenes from "Macbeth," Shakespeare, Mrs. Ames; The Miner's Wife, Bret Harte, "Grace Greenwood." Part Second—Two Scenes from "School for Scandal," Sheridan, Mrs. Ames; Over the Hills to the Poor-house, Carleton, "Grace Greenwood;" Scene from "Macbeth," Shakespeare, Mrs. Ames; Deacon Monroe's Story, Miss Emerson, "Grace Greenwood;" Bugle Song, Tennyson, Mrs. Ames; Miss Tabitha Tattle, "Grace Greenwood," "Grace Greenwood."

The Tennesseeans.

This troupe, consisting of twelve colored singers, formerly slaves, now students of the Central Tennessee College, gave a concert Saturday evening at the North Avenue Methodist Church. It was a very exquisite and touching rendering of the weird, plaintive songs of slave life, and surpassed everything of the kind that we have ever heard. The voices of the singers were very sweet and melodious, and blended with each other in quaint and sympathetic expression. They sang last evening at the same place to a crowded audience, and hundreds were unable to gain entrance. They will give a grand entertainment of these slave songs to-night (Monday) at Library Hall, and we doubt not there will be a crowded house. It is worthy of one. No entertainment of the season will surpass it in real enjoyment. The audiences are delighted, and those who hear them once go every time an opportunity presents. They drew the largest audiences of the season in Cincinnati, and what is really complimentary, the finest musical talent in the city was extravagant in their commendation. The singing is grand, the object for which they sing is worthy, and we trust our citizens will give them a crowded house, for they certainly give an entertainment that is a rarity,—chaste, plaintive, touching,—and full of a natural melody, that finds a responsive echo in every heart.

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Baltimore Birds of Passage Captured on Grant Street—Their Manner of Procedure.

Detective Sam. Long on Saturday arrested Tom. Faller and Wash. Crane for swindling A. R. Lemsky, of Baltimore, out of $500 in cash. The prisoners had opened an agency at No. 139 Grant street, and had advertised in the newspapers for men to sell their goods. The manner in which they came to be arrested is this: Three or four days ago Detective Long received a letter from the detective firm of Smith, Pierson & West, of Baltimore, stating that Fuller and Crane had opened an agency in that city for the sale of oils, perfumes, notions, &c., and that one of the parties, by advertising his wish to sell out one half of his interest, which in reality was worth nothing at all, had succeeded in swindling Lemsky out of $500. After completing the sale and getting the money both men left the city and came to Pittsburgh with the intention of playing the same game. Ascertaining their locality they were visited by Detective Long, who convinced himself that they were the men wanted at Baltimore. He at once telegraphed to the Monumental City and on Saturday morning Mr. Lemsky arrived here. Accompanied by Long, Cupples and Scott the agency was visited and Mr. Lemsky recognizing the men they were arrested and locked up in the Central Station House. The prisoners gave their names as R. Crawford and A. St. Clair, but on their persons were found letters addressed to Crane & Co., Emery, Wells & Co., and other firms. They had not been long enough in Pittsburgh to swindle any one. Becoming frightened after their incarceration they offered to return Mr. Lemsky his money, but he refused to accept it. Yesterday Messrs. Smith and West, members of the detective firm referred to, arrived in this city and took the men to Baltimore for trial.

A Leviathan Clothing Factory.

Our readers have been made familiar with the name of the "Boston Clothing Store," with its location at 95 Smithfield street, with the name of its superintendent Mr. Edward A. Rossitor, his enterprise, and courteous, and obliging qualities as a salesman, his integrity and strict fairness in all transactions, with the large list of customers which by liberal advertising, good goods, good fits and low prices have been drawn to his store for all needed articles of mens and boys' clothing. With all this, as we have said, our readers are familiar as we have frequently had occasion to speak of them in the GAZETTE. It may be interesting, however, to the patrons of the Pittsburgh house, and the numerous friends of Mr. Rossiter to state that the writer of this being in Boston on Friday of last week, had the curiosity to visit the parent establishment, which he found at Nos. 65, 67 and 69 Summer street—the site of the former house destroyed in the great fire, at which the loss sustained by the firm was reported to be $150,000. The house was promptly rebuilt; the new building being 50 by 120 feet, five stories high, one of the finest of the grand new buildings in the burnt district. Here he found the firm of Jordan, Clark & Co. again in full feather. He made the personal acquaintance of each proprietor, viz: Messrs. T. B. Jordan, W. F. Clark, and C. L. Willoughby, each of whom was intent on the duties of his respective department in the vast establishment. With Messrs. Clark & Willoughby his interview was brief, but lengthy enough to impress him with the conviction that they were quite at home in their business and to all comers, even though drawn thither, as by mere curiosity.

Mr. Jordon, the senior member, stole from other occupation and insisted upon showing us through, and each of the five extensive floors were explored, and all the wonders of the grand concern revealed; its enormous stock of material of every variety of color and texture, its more than three hundred male and female employes, its double lines of heavy sewing machines driven by steam, its hundreds of good-looking, well-dressed women and girls, crowding one entire floor and busy as bees, its army of accomplished crooks or cutters, cutting daily more than 1,500 yards of cloth. Apparatus for sponging, whereby every yard of cloth, before cutting, is made to pass around clusters of perforated steam cylinders, the steam being thus made to pervade and pass through every square inch of cloth—its whole flock of tailors' geese adjusted on moveable holders, to lighten labor, and indeed every imaginable mechanical or automatic contrivance to facilitate and cheapen the cost of a perfect and complete manufactory of clothing on an immense scale. We had supposed that a pretty large establishment was required to manufacture for the Boston Clothing Store in Pittsburgh, but we quickly comprehended that even Mr. Rossiter and the Pittsburgh market could not dispose of the product of the Summer street concern, and were therefore not surprised to learn that the really fine and busy agency of Mr. Rossiter was only one of the twenty like agencies in as many large cities; that Boston Clothing stores, branches of the great Summer street house were established and prospering at East Boston, South Boston, Charleston and Springfield, Mass., Providence, R. I., Hartford, Con., Troy, Albany, Poughkeepsie, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y., Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, in the further West. The mystery of what become of the 800 or 1,000 garments turned out daily was thus explained, and that all these scattered agencies were like the one at Pittsburg, making daily large remittances to Jordan, Clark & Co., in Summer street, Boston, affords a beautiful illustration of how an establishment of such vast proportions can be successfully and prosperously conducted by a trio of thoroughbred business gentlemen such as compose the firm. We shall long remember the refined courtesy extended to us by Mr. Jordan.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&s

PITTSBURGH CAR WORKS.

A Notable Establishment—Points of Interest Concerning a Leading Manufactory.

Among the manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh that are worthy of special note is the Pittsburgh Car Works, which has now been in operation for several years, and has acquired a reputation second to none in its special line. Yesterday we had the pleasure of visiting the establishment and satisfying ourselves by personal inspection, that its reputation was fully deserved, and that it is up to the standard in the line of manufacture, to which it is devoted.

THE WORKS

are located at Torrens station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and under the general name of works are embraced, several acres of land, part of which is occupied by the shops, and the remainder taken up by a storage yard. Their machinery, as we can testify from witnessing it in operation, is all of the latest and most approved labor-saving character known to car builders, and the various buildings are large and well arranged to facilitate work.

There are manufactured at the works, railroad freight cars of all kinds, such as box, stock, flat-coal and coke cars. In addition to this they also build mining wagons, pit cars, and larries, and give special attention to the fitting of wheels and axles and repairing of cars, and furnish outfits for coal mines, inclined planes, &c. In the repairing line they have ample facilities for not only doing the work well, but for doing it in the shortest order. They never delay work, but with an establishment capable of furnishing facilities for over a hundred skilled workmen, they feel prepared to guarantee good work and the expeditious completion of every order.

Just now they are making a specialty of flooring board supplies, and they can furnish in large or small quantities, all kinds of planed flooring boards. Their special line in this direction is two-inch oak flooring boards, a specialty in which they have the pre-eminence here. They invite the attention of builders to their stock.

A word now as to the character of the work turned out from this establishment. The best evidence of their success in this line is in the fact of the large patronage which is enjoyed by the works, from some of the most extensive car lines in the country. Their work tells its own story, and East, West, North or South the brand of the Pittsburgh Car Works is a guarantee of honest workmanship and a manufacture that can be relied upon. We did not start out to praise, but the facts warrant the assertion, and we can heartily recommend any of our readers who may wish anything in the car or finished lumber line, to call at the office, 409 Liberty street, or to take a trip to Torrens' Station, and satisfy themselves by personal observation of the truth of all we have said.

ALLEGED FORGED CITY BONDS.

Rumor from New York that $20,000 in Bogus Pittsburgh Bonds are in Circulation—No Credence Placed in the Report.

In the New York stock market quotations, to be found on our third page, is a reference to a rumor of the discovery in that city of forged bonds of Pittsburgh to the amount of seven hundred dollars, and a report that twenty thousand dollars worth of them are in circulation. Inasmuch as it is only a rumor, accompanied by no particulars whatever, the probabilities are that there is no foundation at all for it. But even if it were true, it should not have the least effect in depreciating the value of our city bonds, or injuring our credit. The municipality could lose nothing. The issuance of counterfeit or forged bonds is not an improbability, for there are few cities of any size whose bonds have not been counterfeited. In conversation last night with Controller Snodgrass, he informed our reporter that he did not think there was any truth in the report, or he would likely have received intelligence more definite than a rumor. If forged bonds are in existence, no interest has been paid on them here. The most likely time to discover forged bonds would be upon their presentation for collection of the interest. The last time interest was paid was on the first of October last; and the next payment does not come until the first of January. Consequently we are now six weeks off either the last or next installment of interest. If these alleged forged bonds had been said to have been discovered in Philadelphia, the Controller states that he would feel like placing more reliance in the report. Philadelphia alone is the market for our bonds, and there is a probability that if there were any forged ones afloat there our financial agents, Townsend, Wheelen & Co., would likely discover it, being thoroughly familiar with the bonds. In New York, however, it is different. It is no market at all for Pittsburgh bonds, and our city has no correspondence whatever with it in financial matters. Some Pittsburgh bonds, of course, are held in New York, but they are purchased either in Philadelphia or here. Mr. Snodgrass says that he does not know of any banking-house in New York that is familiar enough with Pittsburgh bonds to detect forged ones, and he is consequently, in view of the other facts related above, inclined to take no stock in the reported forgery.

Owing to the fact that the New York Exchange was closed yesterday, nothing additional could be received by telegraph.

Christmas is Coming.

Do you remember, when you were a boy, how you used to count the days till the circus should arrive or till Christmas would come? Just so now are the children of larger growth counting the days till the last library drawing shall come off. The little ones and the larger ones are both looking forward to pleasure and to presents. The boy will be satisfied with a ragged quarter of a dollar, the man yearns for a quarter of a million. Christmas will gratify the one and the drawing will satisfy the other, if he has only been thoughtful enough to have purchased the right to share it. If not, there is yet time, but it is only 13 days.

ORDINANCES.

NOTICE.—The following Ordinance relative to Street Improvements are published for information, in accordance with the provision of section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh, approved March 20th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance or any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its representation and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action at next meeting.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a sewer on Eleventh street (South Side), from Neville street to Monongahela river.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a pipe sewer twenty inches (20) in diameter, on Eleventh street (South Side), from Neville street to the Monongahela river, and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto; and ordinances of Council relative to the same. The cost and expense of the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the construction of a board walk on Morningside avenue from Stanton avenue to Butler street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a board walk two planks wide on Morningside avenue from Stanton avenue to Butler street; and to let the same in the manner directed by an act concerning streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

AN ORDINANCE—To repeal an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Grand View avenue (late High street,) from Washington street, Thirty second ward, to Fulton street, Thirty-fifth ward, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Grand View avenue (late High street;) from Washington street, Thirty-second ward, to Fulton street, Thirty-fifth ward, and the election of Commissioners for that purpose," passed October 27th, 1873, be and the same is hereby repealed.

AN ORDINANCE—Locating Woodville street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Woodville street be and is hereby located as follows: Beginning at a point at the intersection of centre Virginia avenue and 16½ feet north line of Woodville street, thence deflecting left 48 degrees 41 minutes and 20 seconds distant 517.97 feet to an angle; thence deflecting left distant 376.16 feet to angle; deflecting right 4 degrees 01 minute and 40 seconds distant 102.03 feet to angle; deflecting left 32 degrees 00 minutes distant 250 feet to angle; deflecting right 18 degrees 30 minutes distant 300 feet to an angle; deflecting left 21 degrees 00 minutes distant 941.78 feet to an angle; deflecting right 9 degrees 42 minutes distant 378.31 feet to an angle; deflecting right 24 degrees 08 minutes distant 342.91 feet to an angle; deflecting right 11 degrees 49 minutes distant 195.58 feet to a pin, at a width of forty feet.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Wilbert street from Railroad street to Prospect avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the City Engineer be and is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open within sixty days from the date of the passage of this ordinance Wilbert street, from Railroad street to Prospect avenue, in accordance with a plan recorded in the Recorder's officer of Allegheny county, in Plan Book, vol. 4, page 160 and 161, A. D. 1871. The damage caused thereby and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

AN ORDINANCE—Establishing grade of Thirty-third street from Penn avenue to P. R. R.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of Thirty-third street from Penn avenue to P. R. R., be established as follows:

Commencing at south curb of Penn avenue, rising at rate 4.16 feet per 100 to side line; thence rising rate 7.84 feet per 100 to north curb of Liberty avenue; thence crossing Liberty avenue level; thence rising 1.92 feet per 100 to south curb of Laurel avenue; thence falling 6.00 feet per 100 to point distant 80 feet; thence rising 8 feet per 100 to north line P. R. R.

AN ORDINANCE—Re-locating Homewood avenue, from Pennsylvania Railroad to Frankstown avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the office of the authority of the same, that Homewood avenue, from Pennsylvania Railroad to Frankstown avenue be re-located as follows:

Commencing at a point on the north side of Pennsylvania Railroad, and the center line of the former location deflecting left 1 deg. 03 min. to an angle at north line of property of Mrs. Allinder, deflecting 15 deg. 19 min. 15 sec. to Frankstown avenue, at a width of —— feet.

E. S. MORROW, Clerk.

VIEWERS' REPORT.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned viewers of street improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1874, a copy of which is hereto attached, to make assessment of the cost and expense of constructing a Public Sewer on Rebecca and Coral streets, in said city, upon the property benefited thereby, under the provisions of and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceeded in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of their appointments; that having viewed the premises, they made an assessment of said cost and expense upon the property benefited, and caused a plot and statement to be made, as required by said Act; and having given the owner of each lot ten days notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1874, at the office of Board of Viewers in the city of Pittsburgh, heard all the complaints and evidence offered and having made all modifications and corrections which they deem proper, assessed the cost and expense of constructing said sewer upon the following property; upon each for the amount set opposite the name of the owner thereof viz.:

VIEWERS' REPORT—On Rebecca and Coral street sewer, from Penn avenue to a point 225 feet east of Rebecca street:

EXPENSES.

Whole cost of sewer	$3,370 37
Printing ordinances and notices	15 00
Printing Viewers' Report	2 63
Serving notices	3 00
Viewers' time	45 00
	$3,436 00

BENEFITS.

Rebecca street.

	feet.	per foot.	
Henry Toberg	86	$2.40	$ 206 40
Mrs. E. Hoeveler	46	do	105 60
D. McClelland	20	do	48 00
P. Schwan	72	do	172 80
G. Hungerman	25	do	96 00
B. Lepler	66	do	115 20
Mrs. E. Hoeveler	267	do	640 80
E. P. Phillips	450	do	1,080 00
Baum's heirs	235	137	321 95
Baum's heirs	312	25c	78 00
W. Duckham	205	do	51 25
P. Winters	302	do	75 50
Mrs. O. N. Brown	334	do	83 50
Moses Phillips	121	do	30 25
Geo. McWilliams	527	do	131 75
E. P. Phillips	121	do	30 25
Frank Ardary	333	do	83 25
Mrs. Cartwright	100	do	25 00
C. H. Armstrong	100	do	25 00
F. Artman	42	do	10 50
Henry Menold	100	do	25 00
			$3,436 00

ROBERT VANDEVORT,
JAMES CASSIDY,
M. EDWARDS,
Viewers.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the City of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, authorized by ordinance, passed on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873, a copy of which is hereto attached, to make an assessment of the cost and expense of constructing a Public Sewer on Exchange alley in said city, upon the property benefited thereby, under the provisions and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several Supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceeded in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of their appointments; that having viewed the premises, they made an assessment of said cost and expense upon the property benefited, and caused a plot and statement to be made, as required by said Act; and having given to the owner of each lot ten days notice of the time and place of meeting they met on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1874, at the office of City Engineer in the City of Pittsburgh, heard all the complaints and evidence offered, and having made all modifications and corrections which they deem proper, assessed the cost and expense of constructing said sewer upon the following property; upon each for the amount set opposite the name of the owner thereof, viz.:

VIEWERS' REPORT—On Exchange alley sewer from Tenth street to P. F. W. & C. R. R. crossing.

Whole cost of sewer	$1,415 31
Printing ordinances and notices	15 00
Printing viewers' report	2 00
Viewers time	15 00
Serving notices	2 24
	$1,449 55

BENEFITS.

Joseph Patterson's heirs	$ 408 00
John Hays	51 00
Christian Seibert	51 00
Mitchell's heirs	102 00
S. M. Kier	102 00
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	102 00
James McCully's heirs	244 80
John H. Shoenberger	204 00
Thomas Hartford's estate	153 00
Charles H. Paulson	31 75
	$1,449 55

ROBERT VANDEVORT,
JAMES CASSIDY,
M. EDWARDS,
} Viewers.

MARRIED.

WATTERS—MORROW—Thursday morning, November 5th, at East Liberty, by the Rev. W. N. Sloan, Mr. ROBERT S. WATTERS, of County Antrim, Ireland, and Miss EMMA J. MORROW, of Pittsburgh, formerly of Bakerstown, Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED:

JOHNSTON—On Saturday morning, November 14th, Mrs. SARAH JOHNSTON, relict of Adam Johnston, dec'd, mother of Jos. T. Johnston, Secretary of the Cash Insurance Company, Daniel T. Johnston, of the Allegheny City Home, and Will Johnston, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 171 Rebecca street, Allegheny City, THIS AFTERNOON, November 16th, at 2½ o'clock. Services at 2 o'clock.

VEECH—On Saturday, November 14th, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M., WILLIAM C. VEECH, youngest son of the late W. H. and M. B. Veech, in his 16th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his uncle, James McNeil, near Temperanceville, TO-DAY, November 16th, at 2 o'clock.

McNICKLE—At Verona Borough, on Friday evening, at 11 o'clock, WM. BRIGHT McNICKLE, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the Misses Bright, near Hulton station TO-DAY at 11 o'clock.

SMITH—On Friday evening, at 9 o'clock, JENNIE B., only daughter of Wm. J. and Nannie Smith, aged 5 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 92 Craig street, Allegheny, THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

RODNEY & SMITH,
UNDERTAKERS
No. 39 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
Coffins and Caskets of all kinds and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Also, Hearses and Carriages furnished at the lowest rates.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY, NEAR Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.
Funerals from the city by either rail or carriages. Applications for lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street.
J. L. MARSHALL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,075,762.25.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
43 SOUTH DIAMOND ST., Allegheny.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
Ward's Bread
BAKERY,
269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
oc17-h06

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPHOLSTERING HOUSE
OF
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
Lace Curtains, Cornices, Mantle Mirrors,
SPRING MATTRESSES, BEDDING OF ALL KINDS,
55 MARKET STREET.

W. J. HAMILTON, JEWELER
Watches, Jewelry, Bronzes, Fancy Goods,
SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET.

WALTER P. MARSHALL,
WALL PAPER.
No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street.

HEIMBERGER & HAZLETT
"The Hatter."
99 SMITHFIELD STREET.

RANDOLPH,
HEADQUARTERS FOR BOY'S CLOTHING,
87 SMITHFIELD STREET.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK
171 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Cash Capital, - - - $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
DIRECTORS.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President. J. W. HALL, Vice President.
D. MACFERRON, SIMON DRUM, R. H. KNOX, GEO. D. RIDDLE,
R. W. CARTWRIGHT. JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

NEW FALL GOODS.
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

93 Market Street. 93
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods—offered regardless of cost—closing out sale to settle estate of the late John Stevenson.
JOHN STEVENSONS' SONS.
93 Market Street. 93

GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO.,
82 Fifth Avenue,
Opened yesterday the finest stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, CLOCKS, BRONZE STATUARY and general assortment of JEWELRY ever brought to this city at prices to suit the times. Bargains for the next 30 days unprecedented.

J. M. MOFFAT & CO.,
NEW JEWELRY STORE.
Fine Watches and Jewelry,
123 FIFTH AVENUE.

MANHATTAN SPRING BED.
Bedding, Curtains, Cornices, Drapery and Upholstery
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
PROPRIETORS OF STEAM CARPET-BEATING ESTABLISHMENT.
THOMPSON & CO., 84 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

CARPETING.
CLOSING OUT SALE.
Before Removing to our NEW STOREROOMS,
NOS. 115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
We invite the attention of all persons wishing to purchase
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Crumb Cloths,
Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Piano and Table Covers,
And all Goods in our line, to give us a call, as we wish to close our entire stock.
WELTY BROS., 106 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessees and Managers.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
MONDAY, Nov. 16th, 1874,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
CASSIUS.....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
Brutus.....Mr. John W. Norton
Casca.....Mr. John Ellsler

THE TENNESSEEANS
Slave Cabin Concerts
This popular band of Colored Singers, natives of the South, who have charmed immense audiences for the past two weeks in Cincinnati, are coming to this city and will give their first concert at
LIBRARY HALL,
Pittsburgh,
MONDAY EVENING, November 16th,
NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 17th.
They sing the Plantation, Religious soul-stirring Songs of olden times, moving hundreds to tears, and irrepressible applause wherever their Concerts are given.
Their object is to complete a College now in course of erection at Nashville, Tenn., of which they are all students.
Tickets, 50 cents. Children 25 cents. For sale at Thorn's Drug Store, Allegheny, and at the box office. no12

LIBRARY LECTURES.
Regular Course.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
The Renowned and Talented
GRACE GREENWOOD
AND
SARAH FISHER AMES
Will give one of their unequaled entertainments under the auspices of the Lecture Committee on
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1874.
TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
The usual concert by the Great Western Orchestra.
Tickets on Sale at the Library, and at Cain's Shoe Store. A few season tickets yet on hand.

KNAKE & M'GINN,
Sole Agents for the
Arion, New York and Shomacker, Philadelphia

PIANOS, and Dealers in
Estey Organs.
PRICES—Pianos, $300 to $750. Organs, from $60 to 750, according to style and finish. Musical Instruments of every description, also, Sheet Music and Music Books. Operas by different publishers, &c.
NO. 12 SIXTH ST.,
Late St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TREES! BULBS! FLOWERS!
Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, Holland Bulbs, in great variety, Winter Blooming Plants, Cut Flowers in every style, Canary Birds.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. R. & A. Murdoch,
112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Send for Catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A LIMITED partnership has been formed as of October 1st, A. D. 1874, between the undersigned under the laws of Pennsylvania relating thereto, and notice is hereby given:

1st. That the name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WILSON, WALKER & CO.

2d. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the manufacture of Iron in all its branches.

3d. That the names of the General Partners of said partnership, and their respective places of residence, are as follows, viz:

JOHN T. WILSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
JAMES R. WILSON, Allegheny City, Pa.,
JOHN WALKER, Allegheny City, Pa.,
ALEX. LEGGATE, Allegheny City, Pa.

4th. That the Special Partner in said partnership is ANDREW CARNEGIE, of New York City, and the amount of capital contributed by him to the common stock is sixty thousand dollars.

5th. That the period at which this partnership commences is the first day of October, A. D. 1874, and the period at which it will terminate is the 1st day of October, A. D. 1884.

JOHN T. WILSON,
JAMES R. WILSON,
ALEXANDER LEGGATE,
JOHN WALKER,
General Partners,
ANDREW CARNEGIE,
Special Partner.
oc10:h56

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY notify his friends and the public generally that he has sold his scale business to George Erdner, and solicits for his successor a continuance of their patronage.
W. A. McCLURG.

GEORGE ERDNER,
63 WOOD STREET, AGENT FOR
HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES
Of every size and variety. Warehouse Trucks, Patent Improved Cash Drawers, Spring Balances, &c. Scales repaired. Patrons of this house will find M. M. MARQUIS, who has been salesman for this house for a number of years still back of the counter.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Oct. 29, 1874.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Wm. Hartman and Peter Yost is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the late firm will be paid by Peter Yost, who is also authorized to receipt for all debts owing it.
WM. HARTMAN,
PETER YOST.
oc30-153:MWF

J. A. B. ..... W. H. B.
S. Bradley & Sons,
Woolen Manufacturers of
FANCY BARRED FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL
BLUE AND ALBION JEANS,
SUPERIOR KNITTING YARNS
Of all colors and numbers, suitable for Knitting machinery, guaranteed all Wool.
FACTORY, RIVER AVENUE,
Below Suspension Bridge,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Is now receiving direct his
Fall and Winter Importations.
Cor. Penn Avenue and 6th St.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000.
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,748.
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.